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# Leslie's

*Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*

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## Are the Dead Alive?



How Famous American  
and British Thinkers  
Answer the Great  
Question:

*Where Are Our Soldier  
Dead?*

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle  
John Burroughs  
Champ Clark  
Israel Zangwill



Gertrude Atherton  
Dr. Harvey W. Wiley  
Minnie Maddern Fiske  
Sir Cecil Spring-Rice  
Bernard Shaw  
Dr. Henry van Dyke  
Maurice Hewlett  
Poultney Bigelow  
Senator Robert L. Owen  
Margaret Deland



# "How I Made My Brain Worth a Million Dollars!"

**M**Y brain is worth a million dollars in cold cash! "That's not conceit—it's just plain business. Look here—supposing you have a million dollars in cash—you invest it, and your investment pays you 6 per cent. interest. At that rate your million dollars earns you an income of \$60,000 a year."

"My brain earns me an income of \$60,000 a year—therefore it's the equivalent of a million dollars in earning capacity."

"Or look at it this way—suppose you owned a business that's capitalized at a million dollars. It pays a net profit of \$60,000 a year. That's 6 per cent. on your capitalization."

"My brain does just the same thing for me—it pays me yearly earnings of \$60,000—just as much as the income of a million dollars at 6 per cent."

He smiled at his own whimsical notion. For myself, I was stirred to a high pitch of interest—I was eager to hear more, for the speaker was a man who stands as a type of what is commonly called the successful business man. His career is one of those fine American romances of success. Starting with nothing in the world but his wits and an ambition to make good he had raised himself up to his present position of prominence, influence and wealth. All that he has he has gotten through his own efforts—not even his enemies, if he has any, could attribute his success to luck or pull or anything or anybody else but himself.

"I was anxious to have him continue his talk, for I counted it a lucky chance that had thrown me into conversation with such a man—a man who could, perhaps, tell me much of the so-called 'secret of success.'"

His forceful, energetic face had relaxed—his keen, gray eyes had softened into the mood of introspection, as he gazed out upon the quiet countryside. We were sitting on the veranda of a country club where we had happened to fall into conversation after a game of golf. It was not until we had reached the point where we exchanged cards that I realized that I was talking to a man whom I already knew by repute.

To draw him out further I put the question with a smile: "Would you be willing to sell stock in this million dollar corporation, your brain?"

"Not much!" he replied. "I consider it a gild-edged proposition—it's not on the market."

Then he continued more seriously, "You will think me a very mercenary fellow to talk about myself as if I were simply a money-making machine. But do you know, I've had to think about myself a good deal in terms of money—because there have been times when I've been

**The amazing story of a man who tells how, after years of fruitless work, he made his brain into a successful "Million Dollar Business" that pays him \$60,000 a year**

mighty hard up for money. I had no source of income except myself—I simply had to turn my own abilities into money in order to provide for my family as well as myself.

## What I Found Out About Myself

"So I took stock of myself—I considered the earning possibilities of my brain. I sat down and picked myself to pieces—just as you would investigate and analyze a business to find out why it wasn't showing more profit. The day I did that was the turning point in my life."

"I found my brain in the same condition that you've no doubt seen many a business concern in—a plant that seemed to have everything necessary for successful operation yet steadily losing money—going to the wall. The equipment was complete and up-to-date, there was a big market for its product—yet it was going downhill. There seemed to be something wrong in the organization—a case of dry rot perhaps."

"Then some new man would step in and take over the concern—reorganize it—and somehow he'd put the breath of life into it—he'd start the wheels going with new speed—and from the minute he took hold the whole atmosphere of that plant would change from failure to success and prosperity."

"That man was a sort of driving power to that plant—he was its will-power."

"And that's what my brain lacked. It had all the necessary machinery, just like everybody else's brain—in fact I had tried to make that machinery more efficient and up-to-date by study—I had sought to increase its production by hard work and long hours. Yet I couldn't seem to increase my earnings—life was all work and no play for me, with constant worry about money matters. It was discouraging."

"But when I sat down quietly with myself and took stock—investigated myself—the trouble suddenly flashed upon me—it became so clear that I wondered why I hadn't thought of it before. What I lacked was simply driving power—or, as we term it in speaking of the brain, will-power."

"So from that day I began a conscious effort to increase my will-power. I forced myself to make decisions that I had previously been in the habit of side-stepping. I went at things, no matter how hard they seemed, with a new confidence—and I was surprised to find how easy they really were. Ever since, my brain has shown steadily increasing profits, until today I call it a million dollar concern—and a paying one."

"If there is any such thing as the secret of success, that's mine—will-power."

## How Others Have Increased Their Earnings

The above story of the man who cultivated his will power and made it pay him dividends of \$60,000 a year is not fiction—it is true. In fact, it is by no means unique—many other men have had similar experiences. They have proved that increased will-power means increased earnings. The stories of their

rise to success, power and wealth read like romances—yet they are matters of record.

How have such men acquired their wonderful will-power—how have they built it up into an irresistible force that brings them money, influence, success—everything they desire in life? There are hundreds of letters on file in which the writers freely acknowledge that they owe everything to a wonderful book entitled "Power of Will," by Frank Channing Haddock. The key to the whole matter is this eminent scientist's amazing statement: "The will is just as susceptible of development as the muscles of the body!" More than that, he has formulated a complete series of exercises and lessons by which anyone can develop the will into a force that makes success easy and certain. These principles and exercises are all contained in "Power of Will," the amazing book that "makes men rich."

Through the startling revelations and scientific method contained in this book, the whole secret of developing the will becomes so simple and easy that anyone, by devoting just a little spare time to learning the principles and practicing the exercises formulated by Dr. Haddock, can obtain extraordinary results right from the start.

## Prove This at Our Expense

So sure are the publishers that this is true that they are willing to prove it to you without any cost or obligation on your part. Their liberal offer brings "Power of Will" to you for FREE examination. You can read and use the book for five days, then if you are not satisfied that everything claimed for it is true—that it will help you to develop a dominating will power, to earn more money, to be more successful, then you need only send it back and the trial will not have cost you a cent.

How much is your brain capitalized at? If you are earning \$50 a week, your brain is producing the income of only \$20,000 at 6 per cent. If you are earning \$60 a week, that's the income on \$52,000. Why not capitalize your brain at a million dollars? If you had money to invest, you wouldn't invest it blindly—you would investigate a proposition very thoroughly before you put your money into it. Yet you may be investing your greatest wealth producer, your brain power, blindly—why not investigate its full earning capacity, especially as it won't cost you a cent to do this. In justice to yourself you should learn more about the secret of a "million dollar brain."

It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the blank form to the left, if you prefer, addressing it to the Pelton Publishing Company, 47-R Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., and the remarkable "Power of Will" will come to you by return mail. This one act may mean the turning point of your life as it has meant to so many others.

## A FEW EXAMPLES

### Personal Experiences

Over 550,000 men and women are "capitalizing their brains" through "Power of Will." Among its users are such men as Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Supreme Court Justice Parker, Wu Tingfang, Ex. U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Assistant Postmaster General Britt; Lieut. Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; General Manager Christeson of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis, former Vice-Pres. Art Metal Construction Co.; Gov. Ferris of Michigan, and many others of equal prominence.

### \$300 Profit from One Day's Reading

"The result from one day's study netted me \$300 cash. I think it a great book and would not be without it for ten times the cost."—A. W. Wilke, Faulkton, So. Dakota.

### Worth \$15,000 and More

"The book has been worth more than \$15,000 to me."—Oscar B. Sheppard, 1117 E. Locust St., Decatur, Ill.

### Would Be Worth \$100,000

"If I had only had it when I was 20 years old, I would be worth \$100,000 today. It is worth a hundred times the price."—S. W. Taylor, The Santa Fe Ry., Milans, Tex.

### Salary Jumped from \$150 to \$800

"Since I read 'Power of Will' my salary has jumped from \$150 to \$800 a month."—J. F. Gibson, San Diego, Cal.

### From \$100 to \$3,000 a Month

"One of our boys who read 'Power of Will' before he came over here jumped from \$100 a month to \$3,000 the first month, and won a \$500 prize for the best salesmanship in the state."—Private Leslie A. Still, A. E. F., France.



"Life was all work and no play for me, with constant worry about money matters."



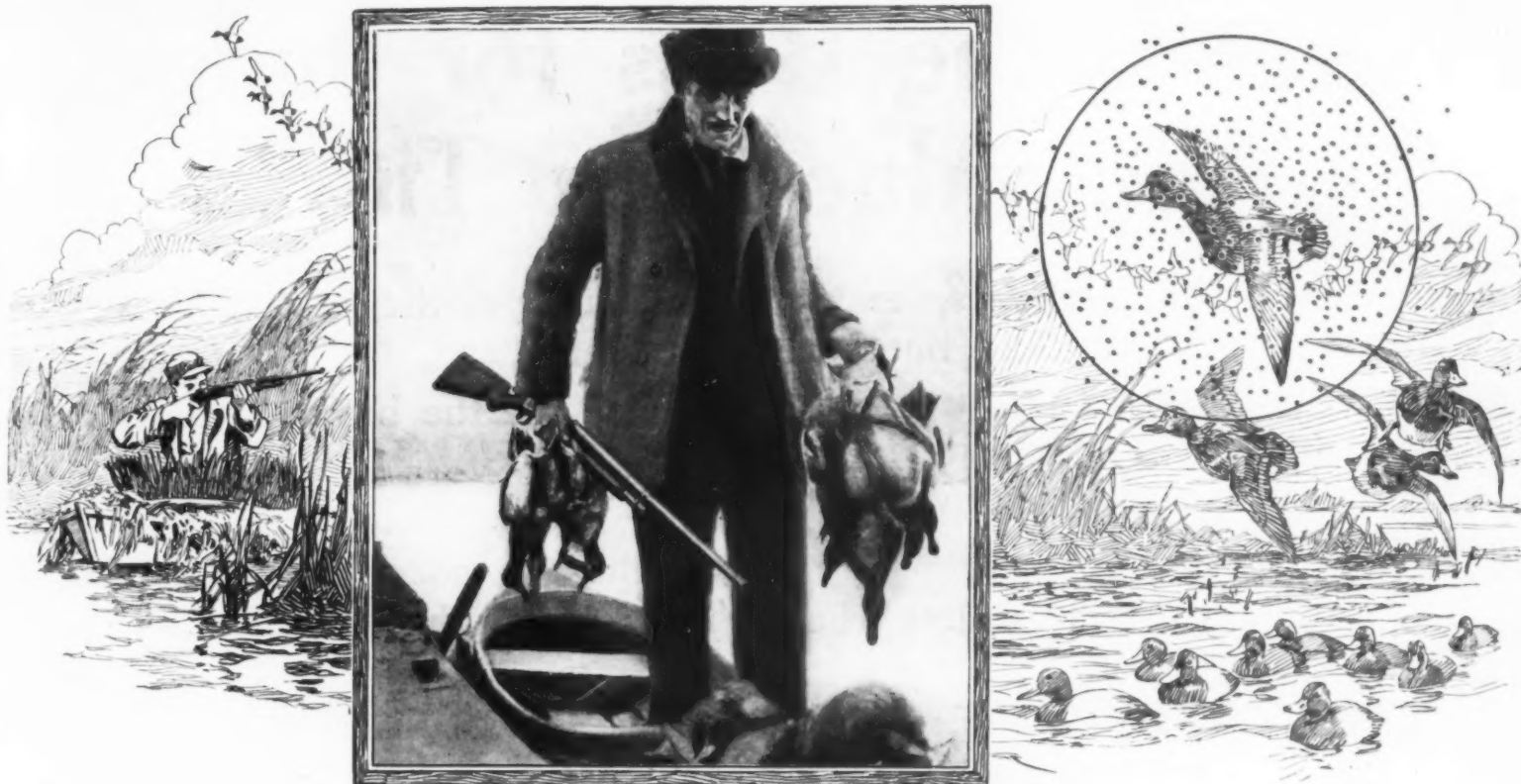
"I took stock of myself—just as you would analyze a business to find out why it wasn't showing more profit."

Send No Money—Simply Mail This Coupon

FELTON PUBLISHING COMPANY  
47-R Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn.

I will examine a copy of "Power of Will" at your risk. I agree to remit \$3.50 or return the book in 5 days.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_



## No birds get through *his* shot patterns

**T**HE successful sportsman knows that his "bag" depends almost as much upon the shot pattern, or evenness with which the shot spreads out and covers the game, as it does upon his gun handling.

The secret of uniform game-getting patterns is in the control of the gas blast from the exploding powder. This in turn depends upon the wadding in the shell.

### The Winchester gas control system

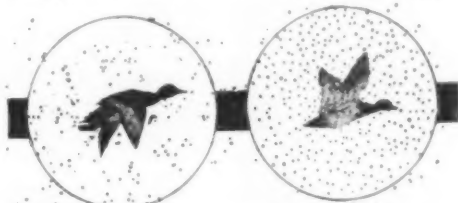
The Winchester system of wadding and loading is the result of repeated experiments to determine the most effective control of the gas blast.

The base wads of Winchester shells are constructed to give what is known as progressive combustion to the powder charge. The ignition spreads to the sides, in all directions as well as forward.

Under the heat and pressure of this rapid combustion the tough, springy driving wad expands and fills the bore snugly, completely sealing in the gas behind. In being driven through the bore this wad offers just enough resistance to the gas blast to insure complete combustion of every grain of powder, so that the full energy of the whole powder charge is developed at the muzzle. Thus none of the shot charge leaves the

gun until it is being driven by the maximum energy and velocity possible from the load.

At the muzzle, the expanded, snug-fitting driving wad is checked for a fraction of a second by the muzzle choke or constriction, while



A patchy pattern often means a miss, many times a cripple, and sometimes badly mutilated game.

The hard-hitting Winchester pattern is evenly distributed. No game gets through, and no game is mutilated.

the shot cluster travels on unbroken by gas blast or wadding, making the hard-hitting uniform pattern for which Winchester shells are world-famous.

**Uniform Shells.** From primer to crimp, Winchester shells are so balanced in construction as to insure the maximum pattern pos-

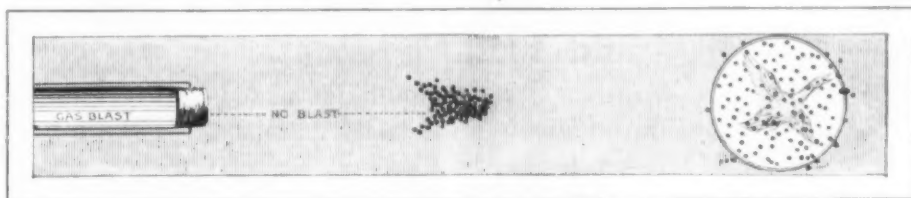
sible from any load. The broad fish-tail flash from the primer gives even and thorough ignition; the driving wads completely seal in the gas behind the shot; the stiffness of the crimp or turnover at the shell head is varied exactly according to different loads, great care being taken never to stiffen it to such a degree that it offers undue resistance to the powder explosion.

In addition Winchester shells are, of course, thoroughly waterproof, insuring true shooting in damp saturating salt air or drenching rains, and a special lubrication of the paper fibre prevents brittleness and splitting in dry weather.

### Clean hits and more of them

To insure more hits and cleaner hits in the field or at the traps be sure your shells are Winchester Leader and Repeater for smokeless; Nublack and New Rival for black powder. Leading hardware and sporting goods dealers in every community carry Winchester arms and ammunition. They will be glad to assist you in determining the load best suited to your purpose, in any of these Winchester shells. Upon request, we will send you, free of charge, our interesting booklet on Winchester Shotguns and Loaded Shells.

**Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. 254, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.**



The Winchester system of wadding. The wadding expands evenly, sealing in the gas blast all the way to the muzzle, where the wadding is checked by the "choke" or constriction. The shot cluster travels on ahead unbroken. Actual test target 320 pellets out of 431 or 74% of the shot charge (1 1/4 oz. of 7 1/2 chilled) inside a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

# WINCHESTER

World's Standard Guns and Ammunition



# What is the Basis for Judging the value of a Tire?

**I**N general characteristics, except treads, all tires look alike; but there is a great difference in the mileage they give, gasoline economy, in riding comfort and driving ease, in tractive power and in safety.

You cannot see these things when

you buy, yet they are there or are not there.

They are the basis of value.

Fisk users are all men and women who know what they want and whether or not they are getting it. That is why they use Fisk Tires.

## Why Fisk Tires Give Such Long Uninterrupted Mileage

Fisk Tires Cords, Red-Tops, Black Non-Skids—are known as the best tires made today. Each in its class is a master product, and the three types of tires give dealers the most complete line of tires offered to motorists today. Whatever type of a tire you use, see that it is a Fisk and you will get a tire that is right

### Fisk Cords

The master product of makers who have specialized in pneumatic tires for over twenty years—heavy, over sized, side walls extra thick, tough tread of finest black rubber, smooth riding and resilient. No cord tire made can give any more mileage than a Fisk. Note the tread of a Fisk Cord after seven or eight thousand miles of use. For all 'round motor-ing, city pavements or country roads, good or bad, Fisk Cords stand up in a way that sets them in a class by themselves.

### Fisk Red-Tops

A new tire of super-strength and extra mileage.

Over sized, made with an extra ply of fabric and extra heavy, extra thick tread of tough red rubber. A tire so good that it does not need an advertised mileage adjustment limit.

In point of wear it is without any question the finest fabric tire made. It is a big, handsome tire.

### Fisk Black Non-Skids and Plain Treads

Full over size, the Non-Skids made with the famous Fisk safety buttons

that insure driving safety under any conditions.

### Fisk Inner Tubes

have always been of laminated construction, built up layer upon layer of pure rubber. Only the highest quality of pure gum is used in the making of Fisk Tubes. They are heavy and strong and they wear longer than two ordinary tubes.

*On your car Fisk Tires will give you the full and uninterrupted mileage you have been looking for, the value you have a right to demand.*

**Next time—BUY FISK—At all Dealers**

# FISK TIRES

Time to Retire? (Buy Fisk)





# Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

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## America Welcomes Her Great General



General Pershing, mounted on "Captain" and with the thunderous applause of a vast multitude about him, leading the famous fighting 1st Division down 5th Avenue, New York, on September 10th, when it shared with the great leader the most wonderful welcome this nation has ever accorded one of its war heroes. It was the first time that a modern, fully equipped division had paraded in America, and when the veterans swung down the Avenue, pre-

ceded by their great Chief, they formed a never-to-be-forgotten picture. More than 25,000 fighting men, including "Pershing's Own," the crack regiment which is the General's picked bodyguard, marched in the parade. Three hours were required for the column to pass the official reviewing stand at 82nd Street, where were Secretary of War Baker, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, Governor Smith and many other dignitaries.

# EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

## The Crest of the Strike Wave

THE feverish strike movement is reaching its crest. Thoughtful leaders of organized labor are sounding a note of warning. At last the long-suffering public is in rebellion, refusing longer to be ground to powder between the millstones of capital and labor.

What the public did to capital when it became a menace to society some twenty years ago, it threatens openly to do to labor, unless the latter places restraint upon its radical advisers, who have been driving it far beyond the boundaries of reason or justice.

When, on August 31st, President Wilson issued his Labor Day message, urging every good citizen to do all in his power to increase production and carefully economize, he expressed the earnest hope that "workers generally will emphatically endorse the position of their leaders, and thereby move with the Government instead of against it, in the solution of our greatest domestic problem"—the high cost of living.

The President called a halt in time. Radical leaders had gone too far on the wrong road. The public was aroused. It had suffered enough. At the command of some unknown intruder it had been told when it could or could not ride on trolley cars, when it could light or heat its homes, and when it could ride on trains or send freight or express—all this at the command of radical leaders of strikes.

Such an un-American condition could not last. The worm will turn. The President with foresight realized the situation. He coupled the high cost of labor with the high cost of living. He made no new discovery when he broke the plain truth to radical labor leaders. The threatened strike of the railroad workers faded away in the light of his message, and if the attempt is now made to carry out the threat to tie up the coal mines and the steel industry, the public will stand behind the President if he will maintain with firmness the attitude he took on Labor Day and on the Boston policemen's strike.

The most trustworthy labor leaders realize the peril of the situation. They appreciate that the third factor, in every strike, heretofore unrecognized, is the most powerful, and that is the public.

Grand Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers says: "The last thing labor wants to do is to strike. No matter what the outcome, both sides are licked. One cause of the present unrest is the work of agitators, paid by German and Russian money. Expel the agitators." Good!

Early in September, President Lee of the Railroad Trainmen declared: "We are going the wrong way. It is time to call a halt." Wise words of warning.

John H. Ferguson, President of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, recently said: "It is true there are those in the ranks of organized labor who, in the fervor of their world-improving mission, discover and proclaim certain cure-alls for the ills of humanity, which they fondly, and perhaps honestly, believe, to be new and unfailing remedies, but which, as a matter of fact, are hoary with age, having been tried on this old globe of ours at one time or another long ago—tried and found wanting—and discarded with sad disillusionment."

The farmers are taking a hand in the fight. The New York State Grange, representing 125,000 farmers, has issued a statement, declaring that strikes have been a factor in the high cost of living. The statement says: "No class of Americans with red blood in their veins will stand being told they must labor long hours at inadequate pay, in order that another class may have shorter hours and higher wages."

The editor of the official organ of the Dairymen's League protests against attacks upon the farmer, and says: "The principle of collective bargaining is granted by everyone without question to the labor unions, but it is denied to the farmer."

Mr. W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the British General Federation of Trades Unions, warns his followers that strikes are a waste of funds and "are not against the capitalist, but against the community. Against such strikes the government must protect the public or surrender its functions. The effect of such strikes is to decrease production and boost prices."

In this country strikes without authority of the leaders, and in violation of existing contracts, have been called. Mr. John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, threatened that if the strike of 26,000 miners of the Lackawanna and Hudson Companies was not ended, he would send the full force of the organization to convince the strikers of their

## Timely Courageous Words

By PRESIDENT WILSON

I WANT to say this, that a strike of the policemen of a great city, leaving that city at the mercy of an army of thugs, is a crime against civilization. In my judgment, the obligation of a policeman is as sacred and direct as the obligation of a soldier. He is a public servant, not a private employee, and the whole honor of the community is in his hands. He has no right to prefer any private advantage to the public safety. I hope that lesson will be burned in so that it will never again be forgotten, because the pride of America is that it can exercise self-control.

error in violating their agreement and the laws of the union. In an address before the United Mine Workers of America at Cleveland, he denounced the "fantastical ideas of misguided enthusiasts and mercenary enemies of the trade union movement."

Our legislators, too, are awakening to the demand of the public. Four prominent leaders on the Democratic side of the Senate at Washington have recently spoken in vigorous terms in favor of an industrial peace tribunal. They are Senators Underwood of Alabama, Williams of Mississippi, Robinson of Arkansas and Thomas of Colorado. The last-mentioned deplored the Boston policemen's strike, and said it was the "logical outcome" of the unionizing movement. He added that an effort was being made to unionize American soldiers and that "it is the duty of the American press to sound the alarm and insist that this spirit shall not be extended."

Senator Underwood said: "In this age of advanced civilization, we hesitate to protect with the law the right, the principal right, of man, the right of a free man to earn a living wage." Senator Williams said that the Plumb railroad plan was "the corner-stone of sovietism." He added: "There must be a tribunal to compel industrial peace within the nation in precisely the same way as there must be a league of nations to enforce world peace. We have got to fight this thing out some day and we might as well fight it out now. We have a middle class here, and upon provocation, it will fight; and it is not to be bullied and not to be cowed by capital or sovietized, Russianized, misrepresentative labor."

It is a dangerous state of affairs when the only thing that stands between the public and the paralysis of industry is the dignity and authority of the presidential office.

## Finish the Job!

WHILE the President was speaking for the League in his swing around the circle, and while his opponents were addressing crowds in some of our largest communities in favor of amendments to the League treaty, Senator Lodge, as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was introducing a majority report which brings the matter directly before the Senate for final consideration.

It is hoped that every patriotic citizen will read not only the majority report which Senator Lodge presented with so much force and in such a judicial minded attitude, but also the minority report and the speeches of the President in opposition to amendments or reservations. The fairness of Mr. Lodge's statement that criticisms of "delay" were unjustified, because the committee used only thirty-seven working days in deliberation over the bulky document, while the President was absent for more than six months at the Paris Conference, is obvious.

But this is a minor matter. The salient differences between the attitude of the majority of the committee and of the President are now so clearly brought out that they must be fairly considered. It is conceded that a majority of the Senate favors the League and the treaty, but that a clear majority objects to the League and the treaty as brought from Paris for ratification.

The lines now having been drawn, the duty of the Senate is to take final action as promptly as possible and when this has been done, to transmit the matter for final disposition to the Paris conference, which is still in session with all of the Powers signatory to the treaty represented.

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Company, who spent five months in Paris in faithfully advising the

American Commission in its peace negotiations, and, whose patriotism and public spirit cannot be questioned, favors ratification of the treaty in view of the complex and complicated industrial situation, the danger of starvation abroad and the spread of Bolshevism on both sides of the Atlantic. He admits that the treaty is not a perfect document and that "compromises ought and must be made." Let us make these as soon as possible, and, to use Mr. Lamont's impressive words, "set the world free from the slavery of war."

## The Plain Truth

VOTE! Our Presidential Coupon will be found on page 514. We should like to have the vote of every reader. Note the figures this week. So far 2686 votes have been cast.

POINTERS! "Stop the tremendous burden of public expenditures," says Senator Norris of Nebraska. "Call our soldiers back to their homes," says Senator Johnson of California. "Economize in public expenses, reduce taxes and let the nations of the Old World do their own map-making, a work that will never end, and that has been responsible for all the bloodshed, suffering and distress of every European war." Amen!

ECONOMIZE! Mr. J. Ogden Armour contributed to the gawdy of the season when he said he couldn't afford new shoes at the prevailing high prices, but had to be satisfied with old ones repaired. In a more serious vein this incident has served a good purpose in revealing the economical habits of the rich. The most reckless buyers today are not the men who have always been accustomed to spending large sums, but those who lack the element of thrift. A witness in the Congressional inquiry into profiteering declared many people wouldn't buy unless they were asked a fancy price. The problem of the high cost of living will not be solved in this way. Everybody, rich and poor, must produce to the limit of capacity and economize to the limit of ability.

DISTRIBUTED! Some people seem to think that Government ownership of railroads would mean the wresting of the roads from the hands of a few millionaires. Nothing could be further from the facts. The Pennsylvania Railroad has recently reached a new high record in the number of stockholders. August 1 the aggregate number was 112,216, this being an increase of more than 8,000 in a year. The average holding is now 89 shares as against 106 shares two years ago. The railroads of the country have over a million shareholders, the number about equaling the number of employees, yet the latter under the Plumb Bill would take over properties they do not own. Railroad security holders represented by insurance companies and their policyholders and savings banks and their depositors aggregate 30,000,000 persons. None of the great corporations, not even the packers, are owned by a few. They are managed by a few, which is essential if they are to be well managed, but the holders of their securities are to be found in every village and hamlet in the land.

WICKED! Many people have been unable to understand why the cost of food has been higher ever since the armistice was signed than it was during the war. Various explanations might be given, but one of the most significant is the enormous purchases by the Government for the Army. For example, 40 per cent. of the entire production of canned vegetables in the United States was commandeered by the Government. When the armistice was signed the War Department had eight months' supply for nearly 5,000,000 men. Clearly the sensible thing to do was to demobilize the food supply with the same dispatch with which the Army itself was demobilized. This was not done, and this neglect has helped to force higher the price of food. On Nov. 30, 1918, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, issued orders that "no supplies of perishable food products should be retained." Nevertheless it was not until February that the subsistence division attempted to present an inventory of surplus stocks, "but the figures," says General March, "were so botched up that it was necessary to do all this work again." This meant the deterioration of some of the supplies, General March testifying that 1,500,000 pounds of ham and bacon having deteriorated to such an extent that they had to be sold at ruinous prices. Here is one of the reasons for the present high cost of living for which the Government will need to do a lot of explaining.



# Give the School Teacher a Living Wage

*We Can No Longer Ignore the Needs of Those Who Shape the Destiny of 20,000,000 Future Americans*

**T**WENTY million children leave their homes every morning about eight o'clock and go to school. For the best hours of the day and for many days, through a nine- or ten-month period, they are under the training and control of the school teachers of the United States.

Who can overestimate the influence of these teachers on the children of the nation? Is it too much to say that they really form the ideas of the growing child? Not only in reading, writing and arithmetic, geography, spelling and grammar, but in almost everything else, as well. Increasingly each year other studies are added consciously to the curriculum. Hygiene, prophylaxis, even social and domestic comportment are becoming recognized fields of organized and systematic tuition.

A very large proportion of these children, especially in the poorer sections in the large cities and in the rural districts, in turn teach their parents the rudiments of American culture and thought.

We all look instinctively to these teachers for the promulgation of those doctrines which will best uphold our Government, which will cause the unfolding and rapidly forming mind of the child to venerate our flag and the ideals for which it stands. We have seen to it that over all our schools that flag shall fly, and that in them the national anthem and other patriotic songs regularly shall be sung. So far as we can we have assured ourselves that the ritual shall be observed.

But, is the ritual enough?

Surely, all thinking people will agree that the teachers' influence is the greatest that is brought to bear on our young. It is admitted by all students of humankind, from founders of religion and states to the thinkers who have written the great books of the world, that the formative years of childhood are the important years so far as the character of the future citizens is concerned. "Give me the child until he is twelve and I care not who has him afterward," is the celebrated dictum of one great teacher.

Of course, knowing this, the richest country on earth, the most intelligent nation in the world, the most literate and the most far-seeing of commonwealths has seen to it that the teaching class, holding thus in the hollow of its hand the future of the nation, is honored and respected above all others.

Of course we have surrounded this teaching class, building the corner-stone of the future, the molders of our destiny, with the greatest opportunities and privileges possible.

Of course we see that they are well paid, well housed, well clothed, well fed, well recompensed in every way.

Of course we have made this career of the teacher, one incalculable in its effect on our common fortune, so alluring that only the ablest and best will choose it and follow it.

Of course we have set aside as in a hallowed place, almost, the followers of such an indispensable occupation, and have surrounded them with every appurtenance of well-being, physical, mental, and spiritual.

Of course we have at least been as wise as those savage tribes who exempt all mentors of the young from every species of manual labor, all forms of taxes and every compulsion to barter for their daily bread.

But—have we?

No. We have done the exact opposite. We have placed the teaching class throughout America in a subordinate place in our society. We have so arranged that men and women teach only until they can get something better to do.

We have so scheduled the teacher's wage that the bootblack who learns his trade in two days earns more money than the instructor of the young whose shoes he shines. Our street-car drivers get more pay per year than many college professors. The tradesman's wife can

By OLE HANSON, Ex-Mayor of Seattle

and does wear better dresses and lives on a higher plane of real comfort than do school teachers.

A friend of mine called recently on an instructor in a Western university. With a few pieces of furniture hired by the quarter he and his family were, not living, but camping out, in a set of dark, bare, dreary rooms. The father was threatened with tuberculosis. The baby required constant medical care, and was being looked after practically as a charity by a generous physician. The only one in the family either well fed or suitably clothed was the baby. Under such conditions the father,

it is the system of government, the republican-democratic organization of our society which permits this thing to be and offers no remedy.

Often I have heard men express wonder that so many of our teachers are supporting one or another of the "isms" with which the loose thought of the land abounds. It doesn't make much difference just what the "ism" is, the red thread of reappropriation of property and redistribution of wealth runs through all of them.

We marvel that the colleges are hotbeds of socialism in its varying degrees. Business men, substantial citizens dismiss this self-apparent fact with a shrug of the shoulders. To them it is an incomprehensible fact that the class to whom has been delegated the training

of thought should be so largely radical and even revolutionary.

Where do we find among our college professors or our school teachers today any who are writing or talking in favor of things as they are? On the contrary, the presses groan with books and pamphlets, well written, trenchantly pointed, especially aimed to influence the inexperienced mind, appealing overwhelmingly to the idealistic tendency of youth, and all insidiously undermining content with our present political scheme.

Where are the books, where are the lectures praising our system of government? I mean the new ones. Aside from the cut-and-dried ritual of the old-fashioned text book, conscientiously followed in dull form, no doubt, in many schools, where are the champions among teachers of our present system? Who of them

comes forward gladly and whole-heartedly to explain in happy detail to the growing boys and girls the superlative advantages of the institutions under which they are growing to manhood and womanhood?

On the contrary, throughout the land, professors and school teachers join, either openly or clandestinely, with the vast ground swell of discontent which threatens to inundate us. If one will take a rational, common-sense view of this phenomenon it is not hard to see the reason why.

The reason educators are such willing mediums for the spread of radical propaganda is that they feel their condition cannot be very much worse under any other system. I know that many of them will resent this, and that perhaps all will deny that their personal situation has anything to do with their political beliefs. But they are human, after all, and I believe that under their degrees and their veneer of school training and association they are just as simple in action and reaction as bricklayers or car drivers, or, let us say, as skilled mechanics.

How can they feel else than their poverty and their unpaid-for efforts? How can they help reasoning, instinctively, "Why should we praise and teach the value of our present system when we get so little out of it? Here we are right down at the bottom of the ladder despite years of preparation, and with no apparent way of getting up, and yet we are asked to support the ladder and praise it and teach its wonderful value and strength and beauty."

They may give lip service, but never heart service, and often enough they kick over the traces and become arrant rebels.

Unconsciously educators fight against their conditions and against their employer. The fact that their employer is the State makes it all the more difficult to concentrate their fire, yet it makes their influence in the spirit of revolt even more insidious than it would be if they had only one definite set of individuals in the community against whom they could concentrate their grievances. Their grievances are against all of us, against the collective "us" who compose the government.

I know figures can be made to lie, but listen to these

*Concluded on page 518*



Ex-Mayor Hanson, Mrs. Hanson and eight of their ten children. It is not surprising that Mayor Hanson has a very personal interest in the welfare of the American school teacher.

after four years of undergraduate and two years of graduate study, was endeavoring to teach and inspire. Some of his students had as much for pocket money every month as he had for the support of himself and family.

I cite this as an exceptional case, but it is not unique; it is symptomatic. There are many others as bad, and all are similar, in kind, if not in degree.

It is a fact that the average teacher spends fifteen years preparing for the position, while the average domestic servant, counting what is earned in board and room over an annual period, is paid more money. The casual reader may question this statement. I assure you it is only too true. If you doubt it ask the nearest school teacher of your acquaintance.

**Our teachers are not treated as experts, deserving the incentive and reward of specialists, but as a species of volunteer missionaries who, as such, must be willing to undergo any labor and submit to any hardship, privation and injustice.**

Before I quote some figures, let me say positively that I am not writing primarily in behalf of the three-quarter of a million school teachers in the United States. I am thinking chiefly of the nation itself and of what these dreadful facts mean to the basic structure of our national life.

When a workman is underpaid, he feels resentment toward his immediate employer. That employer is a private individual or collection of individuals. If the workman is oppressed, he hates his employer. His resentment is toward the man or corporation which abuses or underpays or cheats him.

Is it not natural, therefore, that the school teacher, even though well educated, even though trained in thought, should focus his or her resentment against bad conditions, against starvation wages, against enforced shabbiness, against compulsory poverty, upon the paymaster, the employer?

Who is the employer?

It is the Government, in one of its forms. It is the State. It is the controlling factor in our society. It may be the county, the city, the school district, but always



# The Man of the Hour Reaches New York



PAUL THOMPSON

From the *Leviathan's* bridge "J. J. P." sees New York for the first time since May 28, 1917, when he silently sailed for hard-pressed France.



JAMES H. HARR

The ticker tape hurled from countless office windows gave lower New York's streets a strange wintry appearance.



JAMES H. HARR

The Pershing smile which proves conclusively that the great General is not just a "man of iron."



JAMES H. HARR

While General Pershing stood on the deck of the *Leviathan* a small army of photographers took pictures of him and his staff, just before receiving an enthusiastic welcome at Hoboken.



JAMES H. HARR

This is how Sheep Meadow in Central Park appeared when the Nation's hero addressed the children from the public and parochial schools of New York City in that pretty spot. He was escorted by Boy Scouts from the Park's entrance to the scene of the ceremony, where a vast gathering of boys and girls gave him a noisy proof of their regard.



PAUL THOMPSON

Warren, with his father's sisters, Miss May Pershing (left), Mrs. D. N. Butler, and the General's brother, James S. Pershing.

# Down Fifth Avenue With Pershing

Photos by JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer



Like hundreds of others on the Avenue these women war workers, laden with bouquets, pelted the General with flowers.



In order to pass through the Victory Arch it was necessary for the very broad column to take this formation.



A few minutes before these members of the 16th Infantry passed through the Victory Arch the General and his staff went through it at salute, while the noisy drums of the band following were muffled and the General's colors were dipped.



One of the many pretty incidents that featured the parade.



Mounted on "Jeff" the General has just emerged from the beautiful Victory Arch.



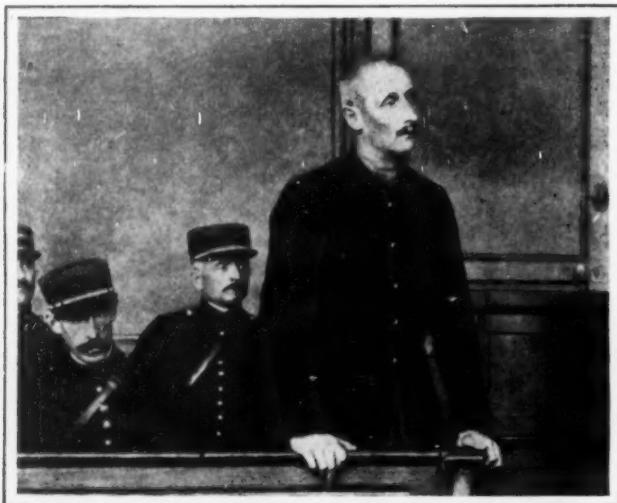
The wounded doughboys got what they deserved: the best seats on the Avenue.



When the war workers presented their bouquets they were rewarded with a spontaneous Pershing smile.



# Pictorial Digest of the World's News



George Gaston Quien, convicted by a French court-martial of having betrayed the English nurse, Edith Cavell, into the hands of the Germans. The evidence showed that he received help from Miss Cavell, went to Holland and returned as a German secret agent. The court sentenced him to death.

## Avenging Edith Cavell

A LARGE part of the world is interested in the announcement that George Gaston Quien, who has been on trial for his life before a court-martial in Paris, charged with being the betrayer of Edith Cavell, has been found guilty. Miss Cavell was an English nurse in Belgium, ministering to the wounded and suffering of all nationalities, and her sympathies led her to assist some concealed British soldiers to escape back to England. She frankly admitted the German accusations against her, and was executed immediately. The hurried manner in which she was tried and shot stirred up indignation all over the world and made her a martyr. Her body was recently transported to England in honor, and an

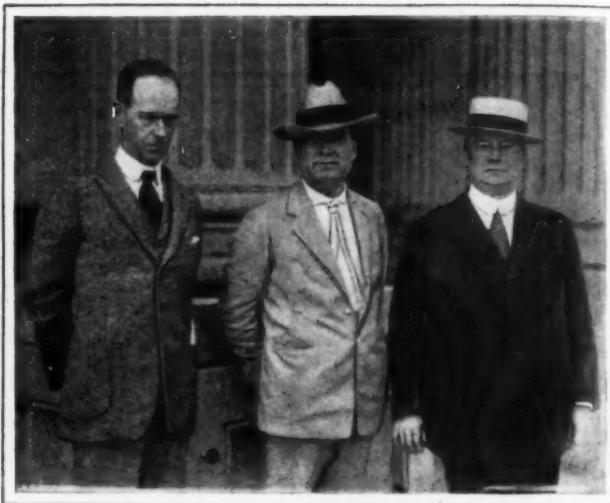
impressive ceremony held in London, participated in by the whole nation. The Cavell case attracted so much attention that it was a foregone conclusion that every effort would be made to fix the blame of her death upon the informer who had betrayed her, as well as upon the higher-ups who sent her to death.

## Hot After Wilson

A LARGE part of the American public has been having an excellent opportunity to study the proposed Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant under the instruction of men who are experts in its interpretation. President Wilson, the unyielding advocate of the Treaty in its present form and the champion of the League of Nations idea, has traveled from coast to coast, making

his "report to the people" and insisting that any rejection or important amendment of the Treaty would bring disastrous results and "break the heart of the world." Close on his heels have followed three United States Sen-

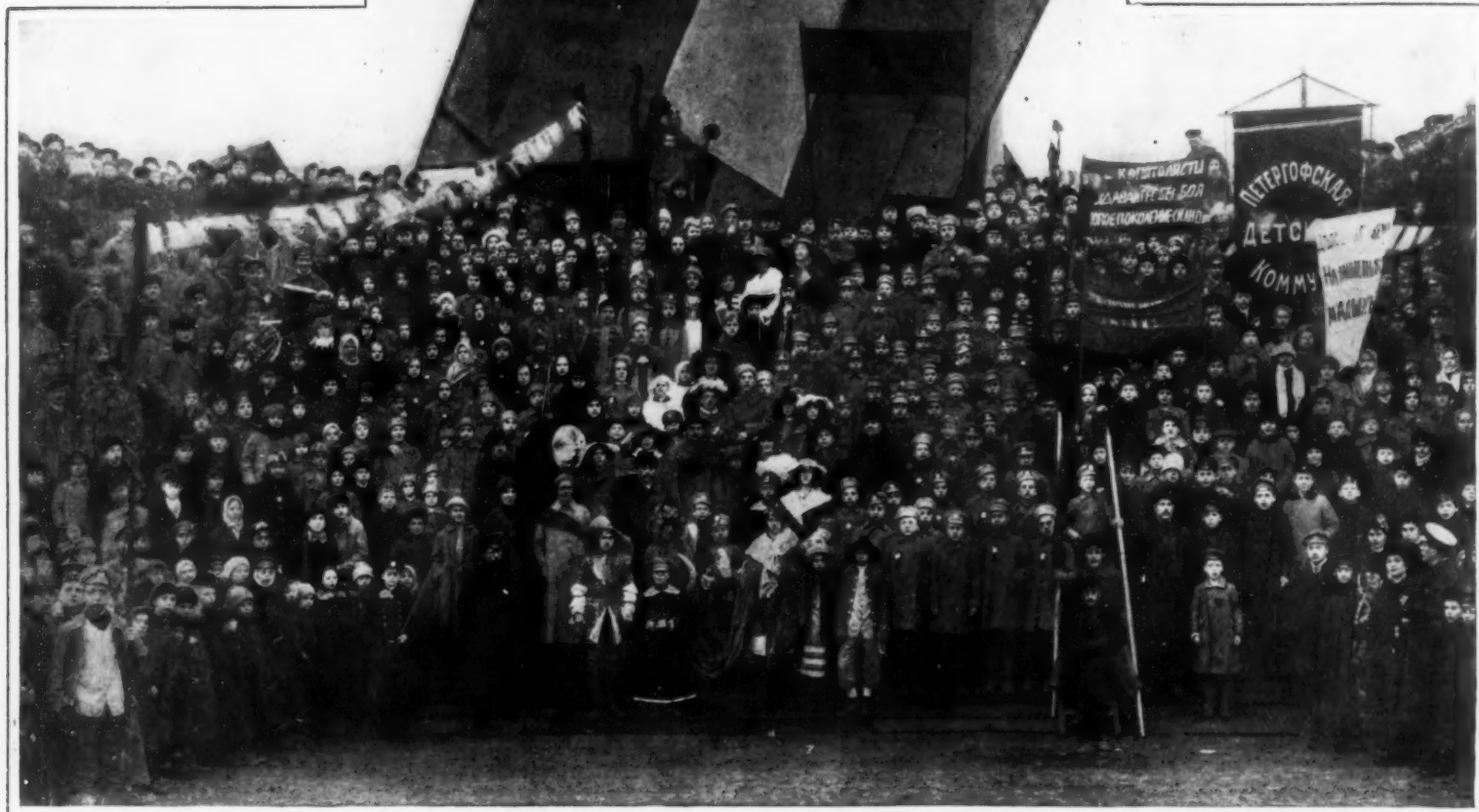
ators (McCormick of Illinois, Borah of Idaho and Johnson of California) who led the attack against the Treaty in the Senate. They have spoken in cities visited by the President and have vigorously presented their side of the controversy.



U. S. Senators who are trailing the President across the country in opposition to the Peace Treaty in its present form. Left to right, Senators Medill McCormick of Illinois; Wm. E. Borah of Idaho; Hiram Johnson of California. They have been enthusiastically welcomed by the President's opponents.

## Russia Tomorrow

FOR more than five years Russia has been continuously in a state of violent and bloody upheaval, neither the armistice nor the Treaty of Peace being applicable to that troubled land. The press despatches received offer little hope of any early settlement of the internal disorders which rack Russia from boundary to boundary. It is hoped the Kolchak government may develop more stability than its predecessors. Meanwhile the youth of Russia is growing up under conditions never before experienced by the children of any land.



Historic photograph of the "Children's Communa" of Petrograd, taken on the square in front of the Winter Palace, at the base of the Alexander Column, which is shown in the background

covered with the flags of the "Reds." The banner reads: "We Greet You in Battle." These children were drafted by the Soviet leaders of Petrograd and compelled to join in the parade.

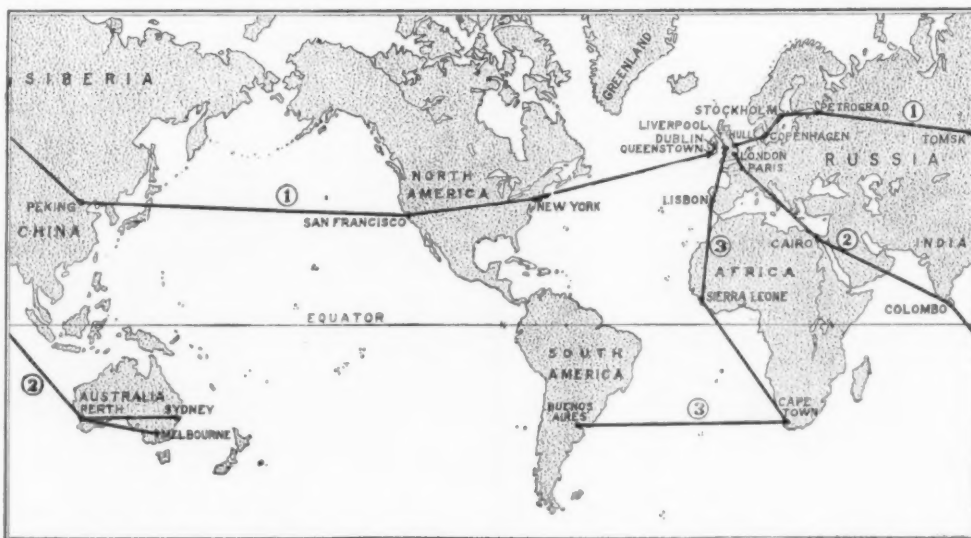




## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

### Travel by Air Lines

WHEN the armistice was signed, it was everywhere a puzzling question what would become of the pilots in the aviation service. These daring scouts of the air had developed the art of flying to such a degree that it seemed a waste of opportunity to let them drop out of sight in the commonplace activities from which they had come. Now it begins to appear probable that there will be abundant opportunity for them to utilize their expert knowledge and remarkable experience in connection with commercial airplane routes for carrying passengers and mail. The most imperial plans thus far announced are those of the Great Northern Aerial Syndicate, of Liverpool, which expects to inaugurate three worldwide



Proposed aerial routes of the \$12,000,000 Great Northern Aerial Syndicate, recently organized in Liverpool for a great passenger-carrying service to begin next May. The first route is to run from Liverpool via Copenhagen, Stockholm, Petrograd, Tomsk, Peking, San Francisco, New York, Queenstown to Dublin. The second route is to run from Liverpool via London and Paris to Cairo, Colombo, Perth and Melbourne. The third includes Liverpool, Cardiff, Lisbon, Sierra Leone, Capetown and Buenos Aires. Great

Britain is perhaps the only nation which could make a commercial success of an enterprise of this kind at this time, because the wide distribution of its many colonial possessions would justify the Government in giving the Syndicate a substantial subsidy in one form or another. Furthermore, the manufacturers of Great Britain are eager for the trade of all the nations through which the aerial routes would run and could utilize the new service to great commercial advantage. Another fact of commercial importance has been stated by Captain Bruce S. Ingram, Editor of the *Illustrated London News*, who recently traveled as a passenger in the airship which inaugurated the regular service now established between London and Paris. He says that it will be possible to send a letter of a thousand words at the same cost and in less time than it has heretofore taken to send a telegram. This regular service between the two cities has been installed by the Aircraft Travel & Transport Co., and its announcement guarantees that the respective voyages will be made on schedule time regardless of weather conditions.



M. and Madame E. de Cartier Marchienne, just arrived from Belgium. M. Marchienne is the first diplomatic representative of Belgium sent to the United States since the post of Minister to America was raised to ambassadorial rank.

routes next May. The recent successful flights across the Atlantic have shown the practicability of the plans, even though other attempts have been less successful. All over the world, at the present time, new types of aircraft are under construction and the improvements in respect to capacity, speed and safety have progressed much more rapidly than was the case with steamships and automobiles. No one will be surprised to read at an early date the advertisements of lines offering to carry passengers to Europe by air-line.

### Belgium's Ambassador

A VERY welcome visitor recently landed in America in the person of M. E. de Cartier Marchienne, the first Belgian diplomat of ambassadorial rank to be accredited to the United States. Never before have the relations between America and Belgium been so close. Our prompt relief to the Belgian refugees, administered through Mr. Herbert Hoover, and our subsequent military assistance given after we entered the war are facts of history which Belgium can never forget. The appreciation of that heroic little country is shown not only by the raising of the Belgian ministry to the rank of an embassy but also by the visits of Cardinal Mercier, the heroic



Probably the first airplane funeral ever held. Scene just outside of Toronto when the plane landed with the baby's casket.



John Shell, of Greasy Creek, Leslie County, Ky., who has presented convincing evidence of being 131 years old and therefore claims to be the oldest man in the world. On his recent birthday he made application for life insurance.

their grandparents knew him as an old man when they were children. He says that his wife was 120 years old when she died and that they had lived together more than a century. He is still hearty and able to work, with a good appetite, and says that he drinks liquor whenever he can get it.

### An Airplane Funeral

THE unusual uses to which airplanes are being adapted are brought to mind by a recent funeral service at Toronto, Canada. On September 3, the body of Leonard Allen, a baby five months old, was placed in an airplane piloted by Harry Smith, formerly a member of the Royal Flying Force and carried over the city and above Mount Pleasant at an altitude of 4,000 feet to the cemetery. A second plane followed with the undertaker's assistants. The funeral was private and only a few persons witnessed the unusual ceremony.

### Boston Police Strike

BOSTON has recently presented to the nation the unusual spectacle of the police force of a great city laying aside its uniform and equipment and going on strike. The disorder was ended by calling into service the soldiers of the National Guard.



Soldiers of the Massachusetts National Guard quelling disturbances on historic Boston Common, following the strike of practically the entire police force of the city. The looting of the city by a rioting mob was checked by the prompt action of the Governor and Mayor.



## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

### Alsace-Lorraine Welcomes Its President

SINCE 1871, the people of Alsace-Lorraine had been compelled to submit to the rule of Germany, and that rule had been so rigid and autocratic that thousands of its citizens abandoned their homes and took refuge in France. Of those who remained under the German régime, it had been claimed that they had been weaned away from their ancient allegiance and were now at heart German rather than French. The recent visit of President Poincaré, of France, who made a tour of the district which has now been restored by the Allies to its original status as an integral part of the French Republic, shows that the loyalty of its people is untarnished. Just as they welcomed the wildest French troops with the wildest joy, acclaiming them in the French language which they were supposed to have forgotten, so they received their President on his memorable visit. It was a great occasion for the Alsations, and also for the President himself.

### St. Thomas Has a Launching

THE launching of a small motor-boat at St. Thomas (West Indies), one of the Virgin Islands

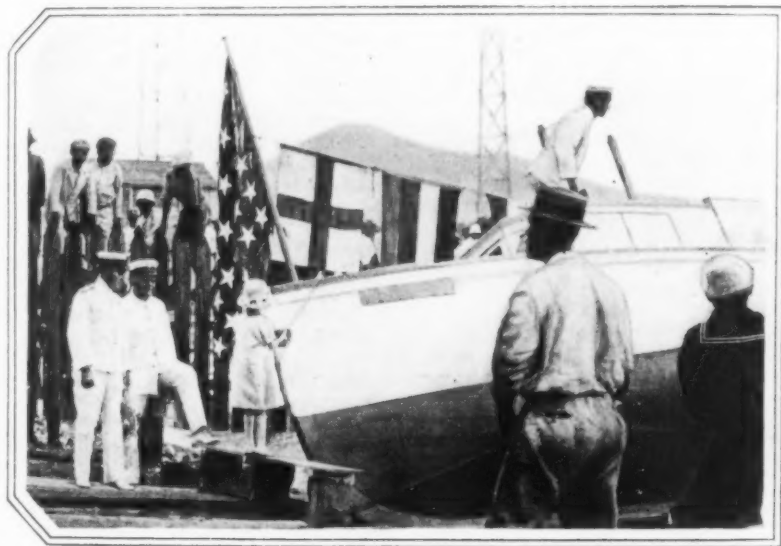


President Poincaré of France revisiting Alsace and receiving the welcome of its repatriated people.

patriotic addresses delivered at the celebration was that of Canon Giles B. Cabanel, the heroic chaplain of the Chasseurs d'Alpine, whom we know better under their picturesque nickname, "The Blue Devils of France." Another feature of the occasion was the release of a number of carrier pigeons under the direction of the United States Signal Corps. The pigeons were employed as messengers to Governor's Island, N. Y., headquarters of Major-General Barry, who commands the Department of the East, and to whom an appropriate message was despatched.

### The Sinking of the "Nemassa"

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused by the recent sinking of the *Nemassa* at Baltimore, on the eve of its departure for Italy with a cargo of coal, which was to be its maiden trip. The *Nemassa* is only a small steamer of 2,551 tons, but it happens to be one of the wooden steamers constructed for the United States Shipping Board. On account of the controversy which for a time raged over the advisability of our building these wooden steamers as a war emergency, the unexpected disaster to the *Nemassa* was hailed by some as



The christening of a pilot motor-boat in our new possession, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, West Indies. Governor Oman on the left, Pilot-Master Fisher, and little Miss Virginia Oman, the sponsor of the boat. It was built to replace a 4-oared gig.



Canon Cabanel, Chaplain of the famous "Blue Devils" (Chasseurs d'Alpine) of France, releasing the pigeons of the U. S. Signal Corps at the Joan of Arc celebration, New York City. Dr. Geo. F. Kunz, who presided, is standing in the background.

which we have purchased from Denmark, was an occasion of much greater importance than the smallness of the craft would indicate. The Harbor Board of St. Thomas is preparing to make a strong effort to have that port gain recognition as the leading port of call for American vessels, in competition with the ports of Porto Rico. Extensive preparations have already been made for improving the harbor facilities and the new motor-boat is to replace the old-fashioned 4-oared gig which was formerly used for meeting incoming vessels.

### Americans Honor the French

ON September 6th, in New York City, the fifth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne and the 162d anniversary of the birth of Lafayette were jointly celebrated at the Joan of Arc statue. The occasion was presided over by Dr. George F. Kunz, of New York, who is president of the Joan of Arc Statue Committee. One of the



The steamer *Nemassa*, one of the wooden ships of the U. S. Shipping Board, which sank at Baltimore on the eve of its maiden voyage to Italy, to carry a cargo of coal.

proof positive that the opponents of the wooden ship idea were right. The Shipping Board, however, calls attention to the probability that the mishap of the *Nemassa* is being used as propaganda for the purpose of depreciating these vessels and lower their valuation now that they are being offered for sale along with other vessels owned by the U. S. Shipping Board. Mr. John Barton Payne, chairman of the Shipping Board, says there is no basis for believing that the ships built under the direction of the Board are not first-class ships. During the war they were of course subjected to many strains that vessels do not undergo in times of peace, and it was but natural that there should be frequent necessity for repairing in dry-dock, which has been the case with steel vessels as well as with those of wood. In many cases new vessels built by the Shipping Board were fitted with engines intended for other types, and had to be remodeled.



# Are the Dead Alive?

*A Vital Discussion by Famous American and British Thinkers in an Attempt to Answer the Ever Great Question: Where Are Our Martyred Soldier Heroes?*

## A Symposium Gathered for LESLIE'S WEEKLY

By PERRITON MAXWELL

### A Famous Doctor's Fixed Belief

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE



(While the name of Conan Doyle is best known as a writer of fiction, particularly of the Sherlock Holmes detective stories, it also stands for scholarship and medical skill, for he is a Doctor of Laws and a Doctor of Medicine of Edinburgh University, and was chief surgeon of a field hospital in South Africa. His activities in the Great War are generally known. His point of view becomes the more interesting because of his distinctive materialistic training.)

THERE was a time in my life when I believed that death ended all. Finally after long study extending over many years I came to the conclusion that the more advanced psychical students were right, and that after making every deduction for fraud or self-delusion there was no question at all as to the validity of the evidence which pointed to a future world so near to our own that the veil could be torn or lifted.

I am well aware that these opinions lend themselves to a good deal of cheap humor, but every cause must fight its way, and truth invariably survives.

Great harm has been done to this cause by the whole system of membership, which lends itself so easily to fraud.

But when people learn how often they themselves possess latent powers of the sort which can be developed in the direction usually of writing a speech, that source of scandal will be eliminated.

At the same time the genuine mediums in the past have done great work by drawing the attention of the human race to this subject by physical phenomena, the said phenomena being only useful as calling attention to the messages with which they are followed or accompanied.

Too much attention has been directed to the telephone bell, and not enough to the telephone message, which is a new revelation from beyond, and which has practically done away with death!

It is the greatest message of joy which our race has had for 2,000 years.

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

Windlesham, Crowborough, Sussex, England.

### The Pantheistic Phase

By JOHN BURROUGHS



(America's venerable naturalist and member of the Academy of Arts and Letters speaks from the vantage point of his eighty years, with no uncertain voice. His verdict is given with the conviction that comes from ripened experience in the clearer vision of the "things that are not seen.")

I HAVE no belief in Immortality as the term is usually accepted, and no terms in which to discuss it.

As I see it, the only thing immortal is life itself, which had no beginning, and will not have an end in this universe.

Riverby, West Park, N. Y. JOHN BURROUGHS.

### The Question Is the Answer

By ISRAEL ZANGWILL



(The famous author of "The Children of the Ghetto," "The Melting Pot" and many other novels and plays has spent a great deal of his early life amid sordid surroundings and squalid poverty. Though one of the international leaders of the Jews, it is perhaps natural that his lifelong experiences should tinge his personal philosophy with melancholia and agnosticism.)

AFTER Death—What? The question is the answer, and it is this very uncertainty that makes the splendor and glory of sacrifice when life is staked upon a noble issue. To hold out a positive assurance of immortality for the fighter is to place him upon the plane of the semi-

savage Mohammedan who deems death in battle the sure door to a harem of houri.

Garibaldi, in his famous appeal for volunteers, offered not pay nor loot, but wounds and death. It but lowers the stake to regard it as only a counter. Moreover the question of immortality is irrelevant, and, as I have written elsewhere of the monstrous calamity that Germany brought upon the world, "To suppose that this tragic butchery could be circumvented by immortality would be to deprive death of its reality, heroism of its substance, and warmakers of their guilt."

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

Far End, East Preston, Worthing, England.

### The Faith That Is in Man

By HON. CHAMP CLARK



(The Speaker of the House of Representatives is not of the type to trim phrases nor to hedge a fact with qualifications. His long legal experience; his extensive familiarity with both political and social conditions has produced in Mr. Clark a direct sincerity which speaks vigorously for the endurance of spiritual individuality.)

I HAVE no sort of doubt about the resurrection of the dead and the future life. In fact, that has been the faith of most men for thousands of years and is accepted by all creeds and conditions of people. If there isn't any future life, we are in a bad way.

CHAMP CLARK.

The Speakers' Rooms, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

### The Persisting Ego

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON



(The great-grandniece of Benjamin Franklin could not be less than possessed of a deep-seated conviction of the life that endures eternally. Her own vigorous life and association with all that the thinking world has to offer leaves her with her tersely expressed credo as given below. America's most famous woman author stands with those who believe.)

I BELIEVE that the ego persists, but more than that I am not prepared to say.

New York City, GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

### The Soul Can Never Be Destroyed

By SENATOR ROBT. L. OWEN

Chairman of Committee on Banking and Currency



(Robert Latham Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, has expressed his deep-seated religious convictions throughout his public life, and his efforts have been directed to the larger justice that is a reflection of the spiritual idea. Educator, statesman and economist, his words admit of no doubting.)

MATTER changes its form, and force its direction, but neither can be destroyed. This is established beyond question as a physical law. The soul of a man is an entity. It is a spiritual force. It may change its form or direction; it can never be destroyed. Every argument goes to show that the human soul as a thinking entity is indestructible. I am absolutely convinced of this reality, and that the Maker of men has not misled them in putting in the heart and mind of every thinking man the ideal of future, continuing spiritual life.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

ROBT. L. OWEN.

### No Need to Worry

By DR. HARVEY W. WILEY



(Harvey Washington Wiley is acknowledged as one of America's distinguished men of science. His literary attainments have taken rank with his scientific achievements, and he has been fittingly honored by foreign universities, scientific bodies and governments. Dr. Wiley is best known, perhaps, for his important work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and as the chief protagonist and laborer of the present Pure Food Law. A deep thinker, a sincere student, Dr. Wiley has by his own efforts carved an enduring niche for himself in our national affairs.)

PHILOSOPHIZING on the question, "After Death—What?" is not in my line. Early in my career, I decided not to butt against a stone wall. There are questions, the consideration of which may drive men insane, but which never can lead to any definite answer. My attitude is that if one does his work here well, he needn't bother about the hereafter.

I inherited a strong belief in immortality. I am not anxious to die, but if I do die as I shall, I still hope I shall meet my father and mother in the great beyond. There is, however, a real immortality for him who dies in the defense of liberty. No soldier ever died in such a cause who did not achieve immortality. There is a glory and a splendor which attend the soldier who dies on the field of battle, or who sacrifices himself in any great cause. His soul, like John Brown's, goes marching on.

The best consolation for the father, the mother, the wife and the sweetheart is in the great joy of knowing that the beloved one has done his full duty, has given to his country his supreme sacrifice. They need not worry about the hereafter. If there be one, they will find when they reach that shore that their beloved one has not been forgotten, but is safe enwrapped in God's all-embracing love.

Washington, D. C.

H. W. WILEY.

### After the Great Change

By MINNIE MADDERN FISKE



(As a national character, he eminent actress. Mrs. Fiske, has during many years been regarded as the interpreter of the higher things of life, and this serious and worthy work has necessitated the deep study and careful investigation so plainly indicated in the brief statement that follows.)

LEAVING aside the conclusions one reaches as the result of study and investigation—so far as I am concerned—my instinct and feeling are all on the side of a belief in life after the change we call death.

New York City.

MINNIE MADDERN FISKE.

### Character Is Destiny, Example Immortal

By MAURICE HEWLETT



(This distinguished novelist, author of a score of books, began his career as a lawyer and a Keeper of Land Revenue Records. He has been much acclaimed as a master painter of descriptive scenes, using words that scintillate with color. He does not answer the great question in black and white, but in a misty gray.)

WE know little enough of this life, whose springs of action are hidden, of whose actions themselves the ever-widening rings of consequence go too far for the mind to follow. How, then, should we know much, if anything, of a life to come?

Two things, however, we do know concerning life in the world: one is that character is Destiny; another, that of example, at least, is immortal.

Here, as it seems to me, is sufficient cause—if cause

were needed—for heroic action; but indeed heroic action is its own motive and its own reward.

Our young men are fighting out this last war of humanity partly, no doubt for the sake of humanity itself, but chiefly I am convinced because they know they cannot do otherwise.

If I had not believed all my life in the essential nobility of free man, I must believe in it now. And whether individual free men survive, as such, after death or not, every one of them will survive in the pious memory of men to come, and in the enhanced dignity of the race, which must look to him and his comrades as to its martyrs and champions.

Broadchalk,  
Old Rectory,  
Broadchalk, Salisbury, England.

MAURICE HEWLETT.

## Out of Holy Writ

By the Late SIR CECIL ARTHUR SPRING-RICE  
British Ambassador to the U. S.



(Like a well-trained diplomat, the genial and lamented British Ambassador chose to express himself by an exhibit of one of the documents in the case, leading inferences to each individual reader. Sir Cecil served in the diplomatic corps at Brussels, Washington, Tokio, Berlin, Constantinople, Teheran, Cairo, Petrograd and Stockholm, a career which gave him a wide angle of vision.)

PSALM 4:5—Offer the sacrifice of righteousness and put your trust in the Lord.

British Embassy,

Washington, D. C.

C. SPRING-RICE.

## Mourn Not for the Fallen Defenders

By DR. HENRY VAN DYKE

Because of Henry Van Dyke's commanding position in religious, political and social circles no symposium could be complete without his representation. He unquestionably stands for that type of Christian American which adds lustre to us as a nation. Appointed by President Wilson as United States Minister to the Netherlands, he has held that trying position in such a way as to command added respect for America as a nation, and himself as an American. His long years in the pulpit and the theological chairs of our leading universities qualify him to discuss such an important subject.)

EVERY one that has lived and died for a righteous cause, every life that has been given in devotion to God and humanity, has the promise of immortality.

Mourn not for the fallen defenders of justice and liberty. Rejoice, rather, in the glory of their sacrifice. From fields of eternal peace, far beyond the reach of the pagan invasion of Germany, they shall look down upon the great victory of freedom which they have helped to win.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

Sylvanora, Seal Harbor, Me.

## No Evil for the Good—Dead or Alive

By Ex. U. S. Att. Gen. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE

(Twice a Cabinet officer and prominent member of the bar, Charles Joseph Bonaparte finds no room for doubts that man lives on. One of the best known publicists of the United States, this leading citizen of Baltimore sees that eternity is a corollary of Creation.)

I SEE no reason why Americans should be unable to bear trials which millions of men and women in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Serbia and other countries have endured with calmness and resignation during the past years. Neither do I see why it should be a greater trial to part with one to whom we are attached when the latter bravely falls doing his duty to his country on the battlefield than it would be to see him die of disease, accident or old age, which happens to all of us all the time.

All I have to say as to my individual belief regarding "a future state of being" is that I am a Christian and I accept as true what the church teaches regarding a life after death; I do not trouble my mind with further speculations on the subject, not seeing how such speculations can either promote happiness or result in any rational and satisfactory belief. To the case of a man who, as you say, "gives his ultimate all in a righteous cause," I apply with confidence the words attributed by Plato to Socrates:

"Nothing of evil can befall a good man, whether he be alive or be dead."

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

## Real Life Is That of the Spirit

By POULTNEY BIGELOW



(A lawyer by profession; Poultney Bigelow soon refused to be bound by the limitations of legal practice. He took to the wider spaces and the freer thought, and is known as a traveller, observer and thoughtful student of the greater affairs of mankind. His work has reflected its own lustre upon American letters.)

YOU ask my view on the life beyond the grave—a view which at my age may soon open to my weary eyes! Why then anticipate? All I can do is to share with others who have suffered my belief that our real life is that of the spirit; and that, therefore, we live best when no longer burdened by our material body. I have never yet known a people in any part of this world or at any time in antiquity that did not believe in a God and a Life beyond the grave; in the glory of dying for one's country and the duty of sacrificing all for the sake of protecting wife, children, home and the institutions we hold sacred. I have talked on these matters with Mahomedans, Bramins and Buddhists and find that it is no theological matter merely, but a profound and universal impulse planted in each healthy human by the great author of all Good.

Malden-on-Hudson,  
New York.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

## "The Mourners Shall No Longer Weep"

By CHARLES RANN KENNEDY

(The spiritual philosophy of the virile playwright who has written "The Servant in the House," and "The Terrible Meek" could not admit of a religious conviction that did not embrace the continuity of life eternally. Mr. Kennedy speaks with the full confidence of one whose life is close to the deep principles of which he writes.)

AWAKE! Awake! Awake, ye dreaming dead! He is come! His chariots are thundering at the gates! The long dark night is passing away! It is morning! He is making all things new! Ye dead, awake! Awake! . . .

The kingdoms of this world and the glories of them are no more! They are cast down, they are demolished, they are utterly overthrown! And in the place that knew them, there is risen the Empire of the Lord our God! Gloria in excelsis! . . .

The mourners shall no longer weep! He shall wipe away all tears! Lo, the mighty hosts and the multitudes of them, numberless, with banners streaming! He is the resurrection and the life immortal! Gloria! Gloria! . . .

The laborer shall no longer eat his bread in bitterness! He shall toil for very sweetness of man's joy therein; and he shall gather where he sowed; and none shall say to him nay! Beauty shall abound; and in the hearts of all men, deathless love! Gloria! Gloria! . . .

The pomp and blasphemy of ruthless war is done away! It whirls to dust, it sobbs into oblivion like a shuddering wind. The swords are broken! The ploughshares are at the beating! Gloria in excelsis Deo! And on earth—Peace! . . .

Crumble, ye sepulchres! Break through your prison-bars, ye living dead! Cleanse you of your sin! Put away from you the accursed thing! The Lord is at hand! Arise and meet Him! Lazarus, I say! Lazarus, come forth!

New York City

CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.

## War Is War and Death Is Death

By G. BERNARD SHAW



(Bernard Shaw is not only one of the most distinguished of living publicists and playwrights; he is widely known as one who speaks his mind with the utmost abandon, regardless of praise or criticism. Bluntness, but unmistakable clearness and conviction, are the characteristics of the man who declares that his recreation is "anything except sport.")

AFTER death, what then? Well, victory to which death has contributed. If that is not good enough, don't fight.

If an answer is desired which will convince bereaved relatives that men do not really die in battle, I cannot supply it. If any one else can, I presume we shall all get shot as soon as possible, and bless the Kaiser for giving us the chance.

I do not grudge a mother the shelter of a lie any more than I grudge a soldier the shelter of a clump of briars; but the more thoroughly we realize that war is war, and death is death, the sooner we shall get rid of war.

10 Adelphi Terrace,

London, W. C., England.

G. BERNARD SHAW.

## The Grand Scheme of the Almighty

By ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE, U. S. N.

(The wide spaces of the sea has time out of mind bred in men of vision a spiritual perception that serves them well, and Bradley Allen Fiske is a striking example of this fact. Born of deeply religious parents, one of whom won acclaim in the pulpit, Admiral Fiske has inherited much of the thoughtful understanding that is necessary to the consideration of "the deep things of God.")

FROM the earliest times until the present, the soldier and the sailor have rested deeper in the affection of their countrymen than have any other men, neglected and abused though they have often been in times of peace. There is no one to whom a family, or a group of friends, refer with such confidence that a sympathetic feeling will be evoked, as to some relative or friend, who fought in the service of his country; and there is no one who throws such a halo around the people who bear his name, as the man who dies to save the nation. To all the world, to the people of every tribe and tongue, the supreme virtue in a man is courage; and in every nation, no matter how great or how small, how civilized or how savage, the supreme test of courage, and the supreme use for courage, have always been in battle.

The world sees much of virtue of many kinds; and it is the virtues of the common sort, and the virtues of ordinary men and women, that sweeten the life of every day, and make the world good to live in. But sometimes great crises come upon us; and in these great crises great actions are required. The commonplace is swept aside as rubbish; and we stand face to face with the unusual, the grand, the awful, the sublime.

Terrible trials then come to all: to some in greater measure than to others. To meet these trials, great fortitude is needed; and to attain this fortitude a clear realization must be had that such trials are not new, but have always the lot of our humanity; that they are as much in the natural order of things as is a storm at sea; and that they are a part of the grand scheme of the Almighty, who ordains trials in this life, as preparation for the Life Beyond.

To those who here do their duty well, will be the rewards of the Life Eternal; and far, far beyond the small, good acts of small, good lives, must loom the deeds of supreme devotion and self-sacrifice: sacrifice, not only by those who die in war, but equally by those who love and lose them. Far beyond the rewards of those who merely do not do wrong in the affairs of common life, must be the rewards of those men and women who give all they have, and all they are as an oblation; so, far more joyous than the meetings of any others, will be the meetings beyond the grave of the men who died in battle, and the women who loved them here.

Jamesstown, R. I.

BRADLEY A. FISKE.

## No Credo to Offer

By MARGARET DELAND



(This charming American novelist is probably best known as the author of "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie." She is far past the meridian of life and there is a touch of pathos in her confession of negation.)

ALAS, I have no "clarion credo" which I can speak to others. I wish I had!

MARGARET DELAND.

38 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

## The Soldiers' Great Reward

By HUDSON MAXIM

(Mr. Maxim has achieved for himself a unique position as both publicist and writer. His vein of incisive philosophy cuts to his subject with a simple directness, and while many have disagreed with his conclusions, none have impugned his sincerity. As a scientist and author he is a vital product of the best of American life.)

IT seems to me that it matters not at all whether or not we humans have an immortal soul, or whether or not there is such a thing as future rewards and punishments, for the reason that in any event our duty and our actions in the war of resistance against world domination by Germany would have been exactly the same.

Any soldier who fought in the righteous war absolved himself from every sin he ever committed or may ever commit during his entire life, as far as future reward or punishment may be concerned. Service in the fight was a sure passport to Heaven, if there be a Heaven, and if there be no Hell for pacifists and slackers, then the universe was made wrong.

Maxim Park, N. Y.

HUDSON MAXIM.



# Does It Mean *the* Mandate?

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Correspondent in France

EDITOR'S NOTE. Mr. Kirtland's article regarding the American Commission that has gone to investigate conditions in Armenia will be read with special interest by those who have relatives still wearing the uniforms of the United States Army and Navy. If General Harbord's report should result in our taking over the administration of that unhappy land, soldiers, marines and bluejackets in large numbers will be required. However, there is a growing conviction on the part of many Americans that home is now the place for our army and navy; that the end of the war should be the end of overseas service; and that the acceptance by the United States of any "mandate" to administer foreign territory means the beginning of international entanglements that should wisely be left to European nations.

LYING in the harbor at Brest, as this is written, is a ship of the United States Navy laden with a cargo of cholera serum, bottled water, condensed rations and American motor cars. On the decks there is an impatient group of Americans. Day by day there has been a postponement of the getting away, and day by day new news has been breaking, such as the Persian protectorate, making the importance of the mission look even more serious if possible.

It is the American commission to study Armenian facts, not fancies. It is under the command of General Harbord, whose

work as a fighter and then as the chief executive of the service of supplies for the army has stamped him as a man who knows a fact when he sees it, and knows how to get at facts when they are sadly mislaid.

General Harbord has not only the reputation safely established for work well done, but he has the equally sure record of being enthusiastically liked and admired by every man who has worked under him, whether the fighting marine at Chateau-Thierry or the port stevedore. Like many Americans with executive talent, his work is

so organized that he never gives the impression of being overwhelmingly rushed. In fact he is one of the most approachable men in the army; that is, to any one with actual business and a reason. This approachability, coupled with his intuitive directness and ability to listen, has made him in the opinion of the Americans who have had and are having daily experience with European imbroglios, the ideal selection for this most important of our somewhat numerous missions. It can hardly be denied that it is the most important. Our national isolation was somewhat cracked when we landed troops in Europe—an expeditionary force. But if we accept the mandate for Armenia that isolation will have met its permanent smash.

Thus the report which the Harbord mission will present to the President and to the Peace Conference delegation will be a history-making document under any circumstances. The official statement issued reads in part:

"His mission will be distinct from any other mission or organization now in Armenia or the Trans-Caucasus. He will inquire into the conditions now existing there, especially in Armenia, and by personal investigation on the ground will examine what questions would be involved in the possible taking over and administration of that country. He will also verify such existing

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Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, who has warned Turkey to stop its massacres.



W. B. Poland, a business expert with General Harbord.



Major H. W. Clark, of the Armenian Mission, in charge of the publicity.

## Legislating *the* Cost of Living Higher

By HAMILTON HARGRAVES

ONE of the large packers has publicly declared: That its profits for 1918 amounted to 2.04 cents on each dollar of sales of beef, pork, mutton and their products;

That its profits for 1918 amounted to less than two cents on each dollar of sales of meat and all other products;

That its earnings for 1918 on sales of beef, pork, mutton and their products amounted to 7.6 per cent. of the capital employed;

That these profits and earnings were far below the limitations enforced by the United States Food Administration, which allowed 2½ per cent. on sales and 9 per cent. on capital employed;

That out of every dollar received by it in 1918 from sales of beef, pork, mutton and their products 85 cents was paid out to the live-stock producer for the live animal, 12.06 cents was paid out to employees, railroads and others for labor, transportation and other expenses of manufacture and distribution, and that only 2.04 cents remained as profit;

That during 1918 the average amount that it paid per head for cattle was \$92.70, and the average amount that it received for meat per head of cattle was \$81.45;

That the average amount that it received for by-products per head of cattle was \$22.06, that its average expenses per head of cattle were \$9.79, and that its average profit per head of cattle (not deducting interest) was \$1.02;

That the amount it received for meat was therefore less than the amount it paid for the live animal;

That its by-products alone made up the difference and brought up the total receipts to cover expenses and yield a profit;

That its profit amounted to about a quarter of a cent per pound of dressed meat, or, since only a little over half of the live animal comes out as meat after the dressing operation, to about one-eighth of a cent per pound of the live animal (not deducting interest).

These figures, which the Federal Trade Commission has had every opportunity to check from the packer's own books, have never been contradicted.

No one has ever denied that these figures are typical of those of all the large packers.

If the entire packers' profit were handed over to the consumers, it would make a difference of only about a quarter of a cent per pound of dressed beef. And only about two cents on each dollar's worth of meat and all other products!

If, as the live-stock producers are told by the sponsors of the Kenyon Bill—which is now pending in Congress to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to dictate every detail of the packing industry under a system of Government licenses—the live-stock producers are to be paid more for their live stock, then the consumers must be charged higher prices.

If, however, as consumers are also told by sponsors of the Kenyon Bill, the bill will lower prices to the consumers, then the live-stock producers must be paid less for their live stock.

Which is it going to be?

Either the live-stock producers or the consumers are being badly fooled.

Both, in fact, are being fooled. For no business can be run under penalty of having its license to operate revoked and its property thrown into receivership for the slightest infraction of any regulation promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture regarding any detail of its operation—all of which is provided in the Kenyon Bill—without greater cost of operation, and, in consequence, less funds with which to pay for the original raw materials, and higher prices to the consumer.

If any one doubts this, let him consider what has happened to the railroads, the telegraphs and the telephones under Government operation.

Having failed miserably in the operation of these public utilities, the Government cannot possibly be more successful in dictating every detail of the highly intricate operations of collecting and slaughtering live stock, and manufacturing scores of live-stock products and by-products, and storing, shipping and selling throughout the United States millions of dollars' worth of perishable packing-house products.

Nor would the mischief stop with the packing industry and the prices of packing-house products.

Licensing of the packers is the stepping-stone to Government licensing of every other business in the country.

Already amendments to the Kenyon Bill have been introduced, and bills are now pending, which require all concerns in every kind of business to obtain licenses from one or another Government authority before engaging or continuing in interstate commerce, and which authorize Government officials to impose regulations covering every business detail of such concerns, and to suspend or revoke such licenses, and to throw such concerns into receivership for the slightest infraction of any of such regulations.

Of what avail is it for the President of the United States, and for organized labor, to declare a truce on all, wage demands that would increase the cost of living if Congress burdens the already high cost of living with the added burden of the still higher cost of a Government bureaucracy, which would dictate every detail of every kind of business?

If unfair competition has been practised, the Federal Trade Commission, under the existing law, has full authority to stop it.

If trade has been monopolized or restrained, the Attorney-General, under existing law, is empowered to dissolve the monopoly, to enjoin the restraint, and to indict and punish the guilty.

If costs are high, the remedy is to encourage competition, foster individual initiative, stimulate investment, and in every way to expand production.

Corporation-baiting has never lessened the cost of anything. And Government operation has undoubtedly never failed, in any part of the world, to demoralize employees, to injure owners and investors, and to increase prices to the consumer considerably.

The aggregate profits of the packing industry, for the past year or so, may seem large when considered unrelated to the hundreds of millions of dollars of investment and volume of sales. But when figured in profits per pound and per dollar of sales, they have been very moderate. And when compared with the deficits which have resulted under Government operation of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones during the same period, they have been a mere bagatelle.



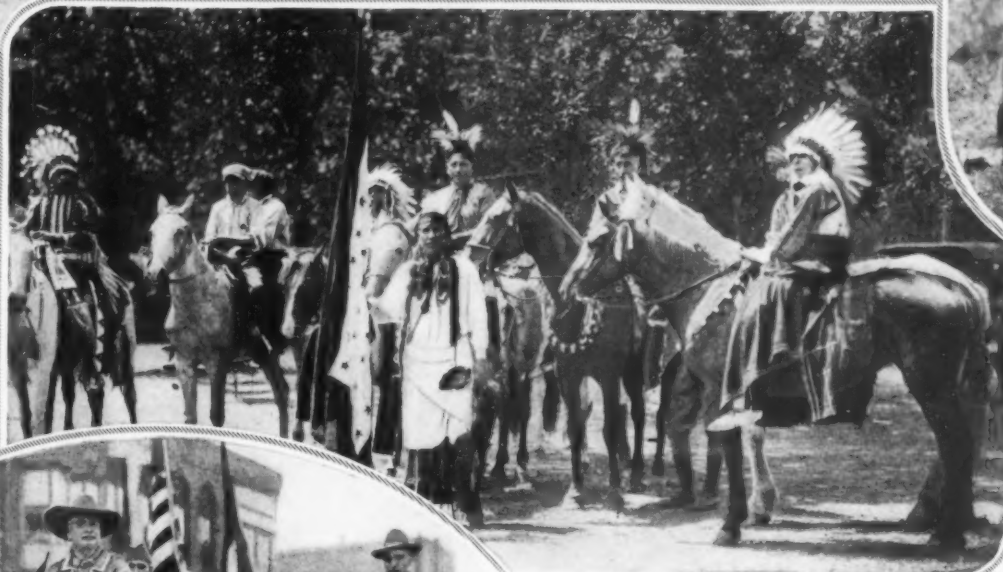
# The Red Men Greet Their Heroes



Some of the dancers at Pawnee, Oklahoma, who helped to celebrate the return of the Indian warriors from France recently. Pawnees, Poncas, Otoes, Osages and Tomka was united in giving their heroes a wonderful entertainment, among the features of which were war, scalp and squaw dances.



Louie Bayhille, one of the chiefs of the Pawnee tribe, who donned his finest regalia to participate in the big event. In former days returning warriors were given a welcome that sometimes continued four or five weeks.



This service-flag—bearing 50 stars—is the most prized possession of the Pawnees. It occupied a prominent position on Bear Creek where the Indians were encamped.



"Pawnee Bill," the great white chief, appears above as he looked while leading one of the daily parades, participated in by thousands of Indians in feathers and war paint. He is escorted by some of the returned fighting men, and closely followed by the head chiefs and medicine men of the various tribes. The smaller picture is an excellent likeness of the Red Men's white leader.

PHOTOS BY MERRYMAN'S STUDIOS



Stacey Matlock, one of the chiefs of the Pawnees, and his family. The Big Chief was one of the prominent figures at the great affair, to be made an annual event.

# The Great War at Close Range

Experiences of an American Woman Who Served in France

By KATHLEEN HILLS

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—These fragmentary leaves from the diary of Mrs. Kathleen Hills, formerly an associate editor of LESLIE'S, give vivid glimpses of what the writer saw and did in an arduous position in the service "over there." After a tour of duty in Bruges and Paris, Mrs. Hills was sent to Czechoslovakia with a relief commission.

I HAVE been meeting here at Bruges the trains of casualties (wounded men being evacuated to base hospitals), and have been able to lighten their awful neglect with gifts of cigarettes, coffee and chocolates. You would be astonished if you could see the way wounded and evacuated boys were sent back. Box cars, freight and cattle cars were used instead of regular coaches. Often flat cars are used and in wind and rain no protection or shelter is offered and the casualty lists mount. Sick men were sent out without coats, blankets or equipment and too frequently without rations. The other day we went to give one chap coffee and he said, "Oh, sister, give me water first, I've not had a drop for a day and a half." I asked him for his mess cup and he said he didn't have any. No mess equipment had been issued. For rations, when they were issued, they are given a can of corned beef, a can of tomatoes and two loaves of bread. This is supposed to last two days. Sometimes, due to the villainous French train system, they are days and days en route and thus are famished and weak when they reach the base hospital to which they have been sent. When you see armless, legless men treated this way, and a pair of sightless eyes stare you in the face as their owners hands grope blindly for a cup of hot coffee, you almost reel at the horror of warfare, at the inhumanity that treats this way those who have given their all to an ideal. But it's monstrous. These poor boys said, when we looked our horror, "Well, sister, anything's good enough for us now; we aren't men now, we can't fight, we are only nuisances, clogging up the machinery of war."

Every night between one and two hundred casualties were sent here to work at the records and post offices out at camp. They are all wounded men who have spent from one to three or four months in the hospitals, yet in their weakened condition they were shipped in box cars with packs seventy-two pounds in weight on their backs. Why couldn't they have been relieved of the packs and that equipment sent on in freight cars? The other night, about 2 A.M., while I was on night duty Kiddie came in with a cough that curdled the blood in my veins. He was running a temperature and said he had been two weeks in a hospital and never a doctor had been near him. He was so weak he couldn't hold his cup to drink the hot chocolate I gave him. I took the bull by the horns and sent him to the hospital in a mail wagon, reporting him to the military police. With him I sent a boy who had a shell wound back of his ear that had not been dressed in two and a half days. The first boy was only 20 years old and just broke down and cried because I was kind to him. The other was 35 or 38 years and was grateful in an entirely different way.

The men were just like children; they came to us with all sorts of troubles—with cut fingers to be bound, with earaches, toothaches, headaches and heartaches—and your heart goes out to all of them because they are so quiet and long-suffering and cheerful.

A little California girl and I were on night duty the time of the armistice. Joe Dunne being in the coffee kitchen, and I alone in the big canteen. To celebrate, we gave away cigarettes one to a customer, with little American flags for souvenirs. The word went round town and all tobacco-starved France headed for the canteen. I don't know what would have happened had not a crowd of my American boy friends been foresighted and determined to stay up all night with me.

Two lieutenants came along with us and worked like beavers. At about 12:30 three of the other boys, all privates, arrived and until 2:30 the officers worked as hard as the men, and it took all we eight could do to serve the frenzied mob with coffee, cocoa, sandwiches, bread, cigarettes and flags. The four French maids nearly lost their reason trying to wash dishes fast enough. Finally a lieutenant-colonel came in for two or three hours to waste, waiting for trains. He got the spirit of the occasion and rubbed elbows with privates in a wild time trying to help out



The rest rooms at the canteen stations were always popular. Here the boys, after a full eight or ten hours' duty, enjoyed a song or dance, a quiet chat or a game of cards.

two Red Cross sisters. Funny! I wouldn't have missed that night and the next for the world, though I was a wreck when they were finished.

One inebriated Frenchman mounted a table to play a violin. The table tipped but he regained his balance. That gave some others an idea, so they kept tipping the table first one way and then the other, and how that good old scout kept his feet and played his violin was a mystery to me. Any variety show manager in New York would take him in a minute for a vaudeville circuit if they had seen the performance. An American bugler or cornetist got too tipsy and persisted in serenading us just outside the door. We had all we could do to keep him outside. Finally he began to play the "Star Spangled Banner," much to the amazement and indignation of the Americans, as our national anthem is not supposed to be played at such times. One of the boys started to the door to stop the fellow, and a private yelled out, "Come in here you, you'll have to stand at attention in the cold if you go out there, so how are you going to stop him." Whereat every American in the bunch joined in a hearty laugh.

## A Bit of Canteen Work at Bruges

Honestly, our boys just think anything the Red Cross did is perfect. You couldn't help but work willingly, and well with such a spirit to stimulate. Once about 4 A.M. I was feeling horribly abused, aching and tired, when the M. P. came in from the station and yelled, "Troop Train, come on, I'll help you." That "I'll help you" got me. Every man and officer in the A. E. F. wants to help every Red Cross woman in France. I chased out, but it was a little train of 700. But 700 to serve alone isn't to be



This sort of thing the boys found to be a wonderful morale booster.

sneezed at. A dear girl who was on night shift had to get the coffee ready. I had to carry it out to the train, climb through a freight, get the commanding officer to detail me six men from the train to help under my direction—and presto! Ten minutes later the train is moving and we are waving farewell! As I stood serving a bunch they asked me where in God's country I was from and the usual stack of questions, when one lad piped up: "What difference does it make where she's from. Let's thank the Lord she's here and doing for us. Say, fellers, what say, let's give sister three cheers and a tiger!" Believe me I got it.

## Christmas in an Army Hospital

Prices are staggering, soaring each day worse than ever during the war. All the Christmas money the folks at home sent me I used for the boys and not much is left. I took six jig-saw puzzles to the hospital. One cost 20 francs. Can you beat it? And I paid \$2.00 for four pears for a pet of mine who lies month in and month out flat on his back with both arms strapped in a harness. The kid's arms are both broken and his abdomen torn from shrapnel so he cannot move. He has to be fed every mouthful but manages the smokes.

The jig-saw puzzles "took" wildly, as time hangs so heavily with the boys after months in the hospital. Christmas wasn't a bit sad in that den of suffering. Every ward was beautifully decorated, the nurses vying with one another to see which could have the prettiest display. Some were truly beautiful. While I was there trying to bring a bit of Christmas cheer to a few of them I heard a terrible din and noise and pretty soon learned the "why" of it. The "jaw" ward, consisting of some thirty or more boys able to be up and around had turned loose, aided and abetted by their nurses. One boy was dressed as Santa and another carried a huge floral piece of roses and lilacs while the Vanguard, nurses as well, all banged on mess kit pans with spoons. Thus the brigade wandered from ward to ward until they had visited every boy in the hospital, and their jolly spirit was something I'll never forget.

## Seventeen Men Decorated

The captain who came from Bordeaux wanted to go to Chaumont, General Pershing's headquarters, to see his kid brother there, in the Historical Division. So I had to get leave and go, too. I dug out a letter of introduction to General Pershing, and just by chance the four-star man was at his headquarters, having arrived the day before we did. I sent the letter over to Pershing's office and that day his office phoned and asked if I would like to attend the decorating of seventeen American heroes by General Pershing. Well, would I? I was the only woman and was surrounded by British, French, Italian, American and even Japanese generals, and all sorts of officers. Only forty men of our two million soldiers in France were to get the Congressional medal. Forty-seven of the medals were given, seven extras because of the extreme merit of the cases. Of these 47, 16 men were dead. I saw 17 decorated at once! It was awfully impressive. After the ceremony, Pershing let me snap his picture, but it is not very good, and I'm so disappointed. Then after the affair was over and everyone had gone, General Pershing sent for me and I hurried over to his office and waited and waited and waited. Seems the Chief of Staff and four officers beat me in. Finally General Pershing's nephew, Lieutenant Pershing, came out and offered the General's regrets, but would I wait a while? I sent back word that if I didn't get my train in twenty minutes I'd be A. W. O. L. I heard Pershing laugh and say, "Have an appointment for Mrs. Hills made to see me in Paris," and Lieutenant Pershing came out and said his car was at my disposal and he (Lieutenant Pershing) was going down town and would I let him escort me to the station! When the car drove up every man in Chaumont seemed to be at the station to salute us and I was a curiosity, it seemed!

Wasn't I the wildest thing when the train came along two and a half hours late and I'd missed General Pershing! The train lost more time en route to Paris and we landed here at three in the morning, and I was ready to drop.



## In the Shadow of the Czar's Palace

These solemn-visaged little ones, who seem as though they have never learned to smile, are young Russians, members of the Children's Colony of Sarsky Celo, where the Czar once lived. They are playing near the palace of the dead ruler. The handsome edifice behind them is an out building of the royal home, one of the most magnificent in Europe. The woman with her arms folded is Madame Lunarchasky, the custodian of the Colony. As striking to the thinking observer as the portion of the palace that is visible is the expression on the faces of the youngsters. It is an expression that gives a hint as to what the forbears of these sad little people passed through during their barren lives in a land of oppression and poverty and ignorance. Starvation, also, doubtless has something to do with the woe-begone looks that are in evidence in the pathetic group.

Photo International.



## As France Begins to Smile Again



These are, without exaggeration, "heartless beauties". They are marvelously fashioned automaton which in Paris are supplanting the dashing mannequins used by fashionable dress-makers for exhibiting their creations. Some of the latest models can saunter gracefully around a room, a gyroscopic attachment holding them upright. Many artists of prominence make them and they are extraordinarily life-like.

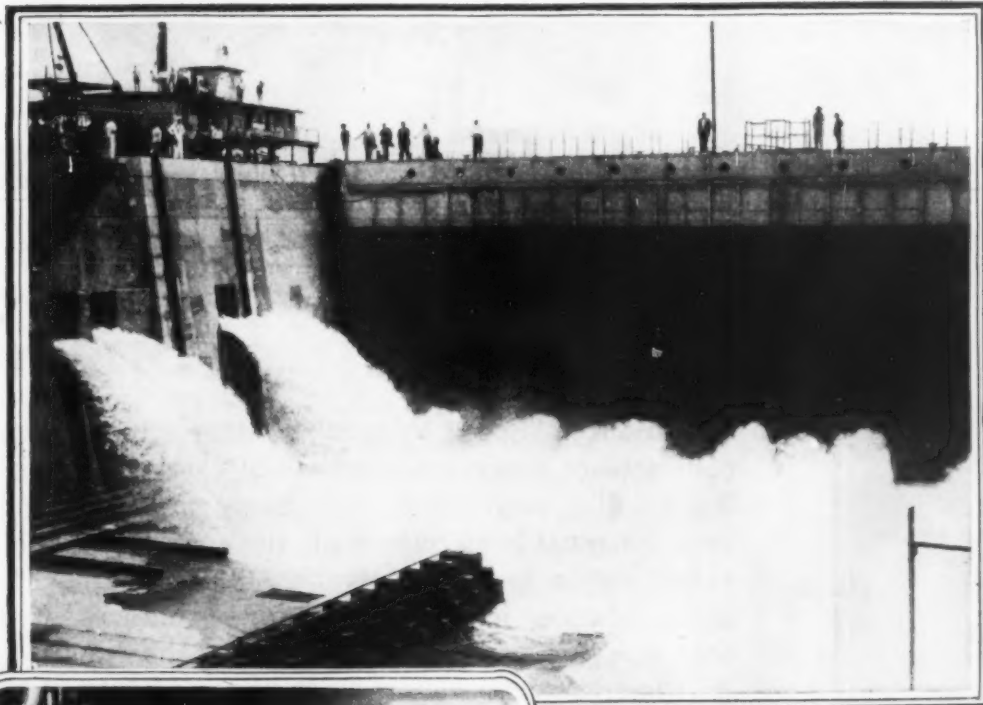
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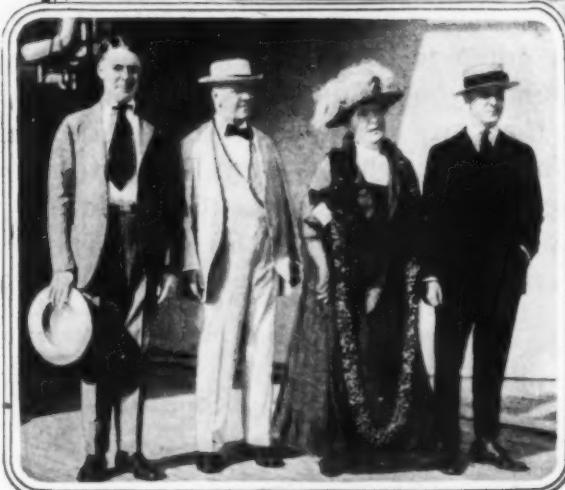
Garbed in the uniforms worn in the different periods of France's history since the Revolution, these students at the French military school at St. Cyr, the West Point of France, are participating in a pageant in memory of the thousands of graduates of the school who fell in defence of their country.



# Hawaii Opens a \$20,000,000 Dry Dock



To the wife of the Secretary of the Navy was given the honor of opening the big \$20,000,000 dry dock at Pearl Harbor by pressing the electric button which let the waters of the Pacific into the big basin.



Secretary and Mrs. Daniels and their two sons, Frank and Jonathan, on the *New York*. Note the big *lei* presented to Mrs. Daniels by the reception committee. It was made of the blossoms of the blue hydrangea.

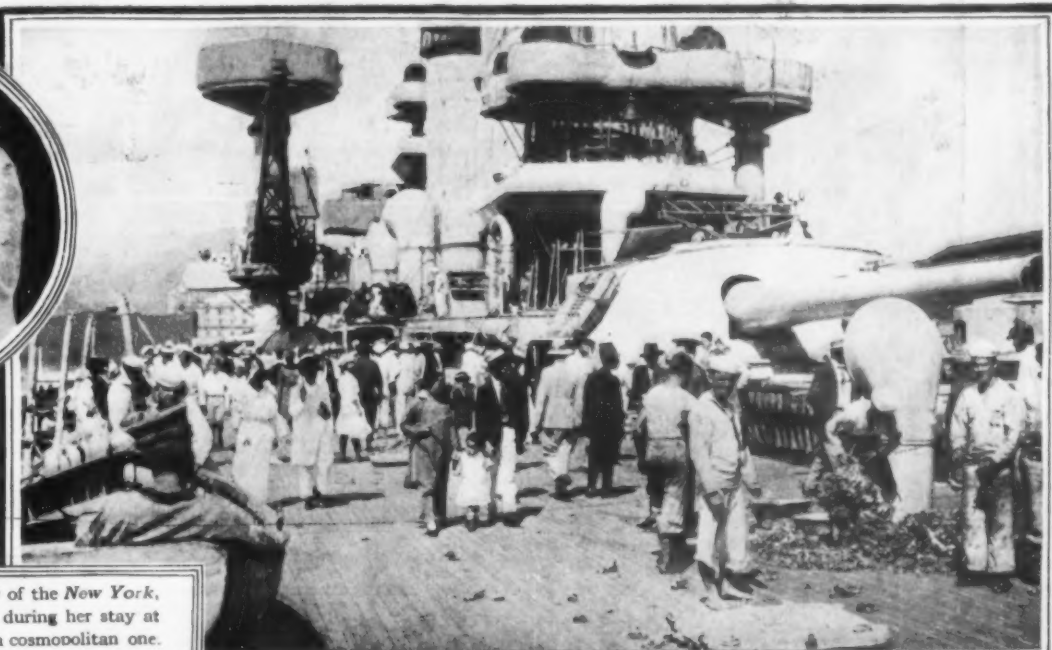
This is what happened when Mrs. Daniels pressed the electric button. The dry dock is on the site of the home of the Hawaiian Shark God, according to the natives, some of whom predict that he will return and destroy the dock in revenge for having been driven from his watery home.



The sailors of the U. S. S. *New York* were excellent customers of the fruit venders along the Honolulu wharves. They did not lack fruit during their stay, for hundreds of pineapples, *papias* and bananas were given to them by admiring Honoluluans.



Secretary Daniels sampling poi, the Hawaiian national dish, from a bowl held by Mayor George J. Fern, who was his host at a *luau* or native Hawaiian feast given in the visiting Secretary's honor.



A typical Honolulu crowd getting its first view of the *New York*, which was visited by more than 15,000 people during her stay at Honolulu. The gathering, as can be seen, was a cosmopolitan one.

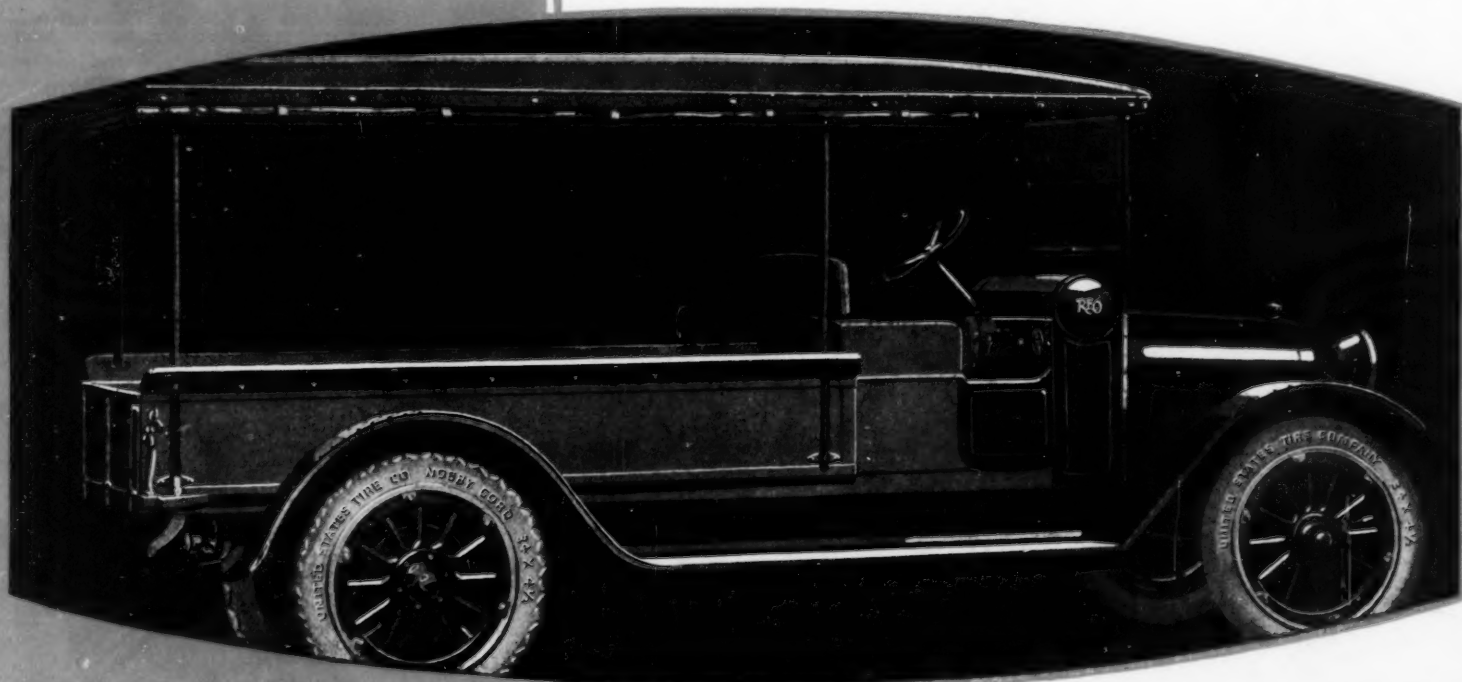
# REO

## Speed Is Economy

☐ This Reo "Speed Wagon" conserves that most precious commodity—time—of every transaction—of every business—in this busy world. ☐ Everybody is in a hurry nowadays—and rightly so, for in business, he must keep pace with the rest of the business world. ☐ Consideration in a motor truck. ☐ But we now know that Reo trucks solve all problems, whether in city, suburban or country service. ☐ And the Reo, carrying lesser loads but more of them, piles up to its credit a record of economy. ☐ Electric starter conserves the energy of the driver, reduces wear, and adds their quota to the total mileage by making night driving easy. ☐ In all kinds of hauling you'll find this Reo "Speed Wagon" is the most economical now for longer than any other. ☐ Reo designed and made it for quality. ☐ Uniform excellence is a Reo attribute. ☐ Dependability and Low Upkeep. ☐ Demand is—thanks to the proven quality and output of the big Reo plants. ☐ So the only way to beat a Reo is by early delivery is to see your Reo dealer and place your order.

*Chassis is adaptable to innumerable types of bodies and loads.*

Reo Motor Car Company, Inc.



"THE GOLD STANDARD"



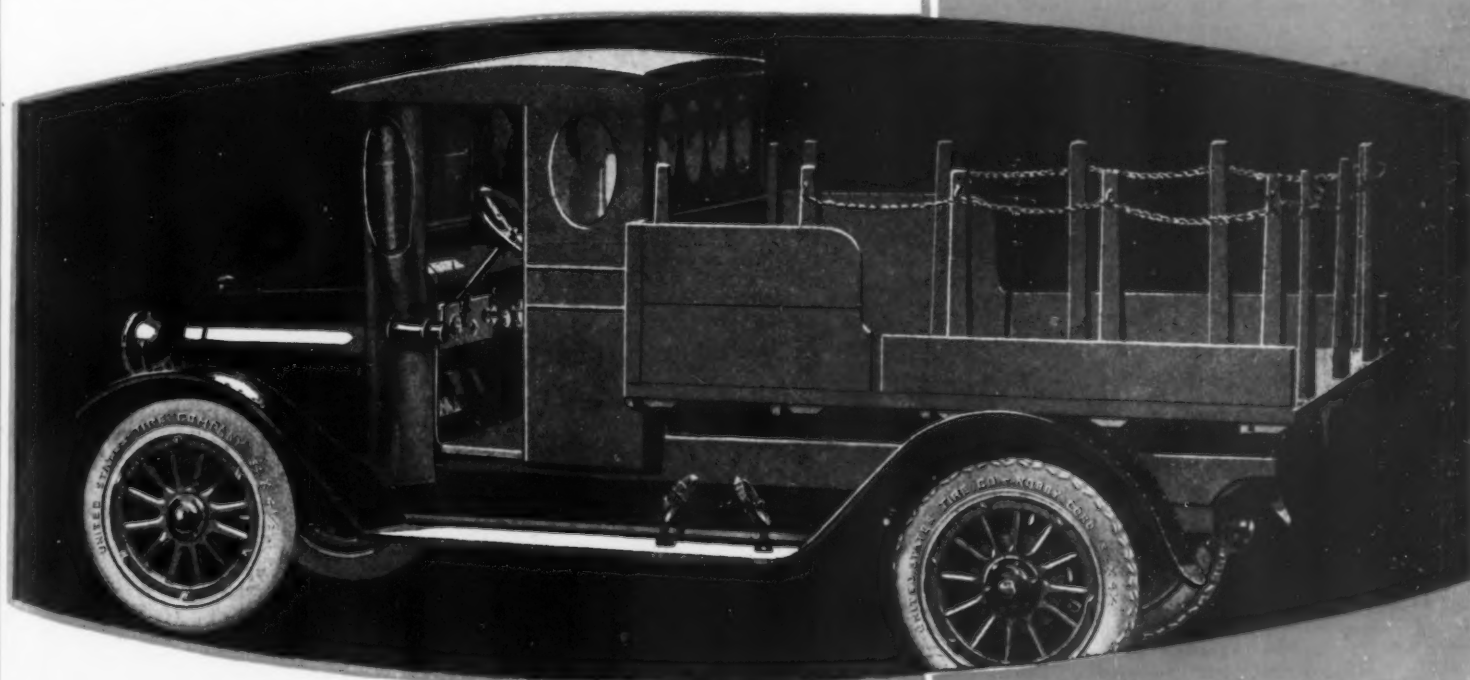
# REO

## Is Economy

ious human commodity—Time. ¶ Time is the essence of every this twentieth century. ¶ Speed is the modern equivalent of rightly so, for if one would not be outdistanced in the race for suc- s work. ¶ We used to think that tons per load was the prime y that ton-miles per day is the answer to all transportation prob- ¶ And experience has proven that this speedy, pneumatic tired its credit a tremendous tonnage—and at a lower cost of upkeep. reduced wear on the motor and saves gasoline. ¶ The electric night driving possible and safe. ¶ For fully eighty per cent of on" ideal. ¶ It was the pioneer of its type—has been standard made in its entirety in the Reo shops, you can be sure of its ¶ And the very name Reo is a synonym for dependability over quality of this product—always greater than the possible to beat all sure of obtaining a Reo "Speed Wagon" for reason- e you order at once. ¶ Today—won't be a minute too soon.

bodies in addition to the standard Reo forms shown below

ompany, Lansing, Michigan



NIARD OF VALUES"

## George Creel's Page

On this page Mr. Creel presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Creel's opinions may

differ widely from those of the editor of LESLIE'S, so by mutual consent he and the editor of LESLIE'S "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

### Spoiling the Egyptians

**I**NASMUCH as the case for Egyptian independence has been pleaded before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and since Egypt is commencing to figure as a daily item in the news, it may be well to open up the whole story in the interest of a clear and complete American understanding. It is a story that lacks no element of tragedy and betrayal, and is, in itself, as thorough an exposition of the "imperialistic instinct" as could be wished.

A proper commencement is with Mohammed Ali, great soldier and great statesman, who expelled the Turk in 1831, swept on into Asia Minor like a storm, and battered against the very gates of Constantinople. The nations of Europe, however, wished no interference with the balance of power; Mohammed Ali was ordered back to Egypt, and actually forced to accept the overlordship of the Turkish Empire that he had just finished defeating. The Great Powers did consent to grant autonomy to Egypt, however, and under Mohammed Ali the land blossomed into something of its old greatness.

Ismail the Magnificent, ruling from 1863 to 1879, borrowed fully \$450,000,000 from English and French financiers, paying interest as high as 25 per cent., and also suffering gross extortions at the hands of European contractors. In seven years, through this partnership with the usurers of France and England, Ismail raised the national debt from approximately \$15,000,000 to more than \$470,000,000. The French and British Governments, stepping in at this juncture, established a joint control for the purpose of guaranteeing the profits of usury, a first move in the conquest of Egypt. Achmet Arabi, leading a great nationalist movement in 1882, was declared a rebel by England, the British navy bombarded Alexandria, the British army crushed Arabi at Tel-el-Kebir, and a purely British government was established in Egypt. There it has remained to this day.

#### England's "Dominant Position"

To be sure, there was no formal seizure of sovereignty. The occupation was purely in "the interests of the Egyptian people," and as soon as "order" could be restored, soldiers and officials would depart, handing back the land to native rule. Year after year this soothing pledge was repeated until it came to have the croon and cadence of a song. Mr. Gladstone called upon heaven, his favorite witness, to hear the vow that there would be no annexation or protectorate, and declared that England's honor was bound up in its observance. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach begged the world to believe that "England's only desire was Egyptian independence," and Mr. Chamberlain insisted that England did not desire to create "another Ireland in the East."

England stayed right on, however, and in 1904, a document was given publicity that recognized the "dominant position" of England in Egypt and the "dominant position" of France in Morocco, a fair division of spoils that precluded the possibility of a quarrel. By this time the Egyptian people were commencing to grow restless under a temporary occupation that had every attribute of permanence, so in 1906 "to establish confidence in the minds of the Egyptian public that the authorities could maintain order and tranquillity," it was determined "to increase permanently the strength of the British garrison." And yet they say the English have no sense of humor!

In 1908, Sir Eldon Gorst, who succeeded Cromer, restated the British declaration of regard for Egyptian sovereignty, denying the report that a protectorate would be proclaimed or that "self-government" would be affected in any manner. All the while the system of British control was being perfected in such manner as to put an English master over every Egyptian official. It was not only that a British "adviser" was posted by the side of each minister, but even department heads and provincial executives were subjected to this autocratic supervision. A puppet assembly exercised nominal power, but the real rulers of Egypt were the "advisers," who received orders from the consul general in Cairo.

In desperate endeavor to squeeze out the last cent, the common obligations of government were neglected. The compulsory education law enacted by the Egyptian Parliament of 1881 was ignored by the British and

has never been put into effect, with the result that illiteracy in Egypt reaches the shocking percentage of 93. One-third of the children die in infancy, yet not one hospital for infant diseases has been established; the ravages of preventable diseases go unchecked, and filth and vermin are not attacked by advanced sanitation methods. So, with annual promises of departure, and annual increases in taxes, British control bridged over the long years between 1882 and 1914.

#### Egypt's Role in the War

The coming of the Great War marks the second chapter in the story of Egypt. Almost immediately the Egyptian Government, such as it was, joined the Allies and declared war on the Central Powers. On the very heels of this act of friendship, and in open violation of the pledges of thirty-two years, the British Government proclaimed a protectorate, and boldly assumed outright charge of the land. There was the general feeling among Egyptians, however, that this was a war measure, and patriots of all classes joined in the decision to aid the Allies to the utmost out of the hope that a natural gratitude would restore their sovereignty to them.

The Egyptian army, offering itself without reserve, beat back the Turk on the Suez Canal with fierce and accurate artillery fire, took part in the fighting in the Sinai peninsula, performed well in the Hedjaz and in the Sudan, all to the end that General Allenby, in a public speech last November, paid tribute to the valor of the Egyptian soldier and gave Egyptian arms no small credit for the success of his campaign in Palestine and Syria.

All the material resources of the land were placed at the disposal of the British, but whereas Egyptian cotton and cereals had their prices fixed by decree, everything that came in from Europe was sold at profits varying from 300 to 1000 per cent. The utmost inequalities, however, were born without sign of uneasiness or unrest, and in addition to generous contributions to the Red Cross, the sum of \$15,000,000 was contributed to the British Government.

A great need of the British Army was labor, and to meet this necessity volunteers were called for to serve in the labor and transport corps. The response was satisfactory at the first, but as stories of ill-treatment crept abroad, the peasants began to show a hesitant tendency. Armed force was then called into play and a great "recruiting drive" commenced that recalled the methods of the corvée. To quote from the official statement filed with the Peace Conference at Paris, "men were brought in chains to the office of the district and were lashed to accepting to volunteer. If a man refused to sign his acceptance, a seal was made for him and he was dragged by force into the railway van. It was once reported that an Egyptian gentleman, seeing a policeman handling roughly two peasants, who were in chains and were severely cut on the forehead, asked what they had committed. 'They are volunteers, sir,' replied the policeman."

#### Turbulent Scenes

One million two hundred thousand Egyptians were dragged in this manner into the service of the labor and transport corps, and it is the charge of the Egyptian Nationalists that the treatment accorded them was not as good as that received by beasts of burden. Poorly fed, wretchedly housed, given small medical care, the wretched conscripts died like flies, and the koorbash was used to drive forward other thousands to fill the empty places. It is the blood of these men that flows between Egypt and England today.

Immediately upon the signing of the armistice, the Egyptians demanded the disestablishment of the British protectorate, and when met with refusal, the entire Ministry resigned as a protest, and the Assembly appointed a delegation to lay the case of Egypt before the Peace Conference in Paris. At its head was Saad Zagloul Pasha, vice-president of the Assembly, and the highest elected official in Egypt, and among its members were some of the most brilliant men of the land.

The answer of the British military authorities was the arrest of Zagloul Pasha and his associates and their deportation to Malta for internment. This was on March

3, 1919. When news of the action spread, a flood of national demonstrations swept the land, and although the demonstrators were unarmed, machine guns were used to disperse them. British bayonets prevented even the parade of three hundred of the women of Cairo, while in the provinces, villages were burned to the usual accompaniment of outrage and robbery.

These things happened in March, yet the world heard nothing of them until July, when a member of the House of Commons forced the confession that the suppression of the demonstrations had resulted in the killing of 800 natives, the wounding of 1600 and the imprisonment of 2,000. Publicity was also given at the time to this amazing notice that General Allenby issued "for the information of all ranks":

"The Nationalist party have been agitating for many months to be allowed to have more control of their own affairs, and to send delegates to England, and, for certain reasons, the English Government would not permit this or sanction any change in the government for the time being. The political leaders resented this, and after continual violent agitation, they were arrested and sent to Malta. These arrests were the cause of the present trouble, and troops were called in to restore order."

"The position suddenly changed, the English Government released the leaders from Malta, and gave permission for the Egyptians to send their representatives to England to state their grievances. Naturally, the Egyptians were pleased, and were allowed to express their pleasure by indulging in processions in exactly the same way as people of England would celebrate any political success."

#### British Protectorate Recognized

"Unfortunately, troops do not appear to understand this, and in one or two instances, independent squads of soldiers commenced counter demonstrations against Egyptians who were making a peaceful celebration in no way directed against our authority. The action of these parties of soldiers has resulted in serious cases of riot and loss of life on both sides. It is now confidently hoped that troops will remain quiet, and leave the matter of law and order to the General Officer Commanding, and it must be understood that any independent action of soldiers makes our position ten times more difficult."

Zagloul Pasha and his associates, released from imprisonment owing to the "sudden change in position" noted by General Allenby, reached Paris on April 19, only to find that the Peace Conference had already recognized the British protectorate over Egypt. They are still in Paris, prisoners to all intents and purposes, for the British Government blocks their passports either to England or to the United States.

This is the story of Egypt. And in the face of these facts, the British still keep up the pretenses of thirty-seven years. Only recently, Mr. Ronald Lindsay, *chargé d'affaires* of the British Embassy in Washington, issued a statement in which he asserted his government had always been very careful to avoid any interference with Egyptian sovereignty. A protectorate, martial law, wholesale slaughter of demonstrators, arrest and deportation for patriots—all these denials of freedom and justice, and yet the bland announcement that there is no "interference with Egyptian sovereignty."

Egypt and Ireland, particularly, are urged upon Americans as two vital reasons why the United States should not join the League of Nations, the theory being that we should shun association with the imperialistic greed of England. All this would be very well were we not bound to the oppressed of the world by every solemn obligation. Chiefest among our war purposes were the principle of self-determination and enforcement of the rights of small nations and weak peoples. The League of Nations offers the one opportunity to make good on these pledges. We are not going to fight the British Empire because it holds Ireland and Egypt in subjection in open violation of the fourteen points to which the English subscribed so enthusiastically when they needed our aid. But we can, and must, make use of the League of Nations as a great court of public opinion in which to plead the cases of small nations and weak peoples, holding to our indictments until settlements are made that square with war pledges.



# In the Heart of the Sierras

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE



Looking across the peaceful Kearsarge Lakes to the Kearsarge Pinnacles, whose rugged sides are white with snow.

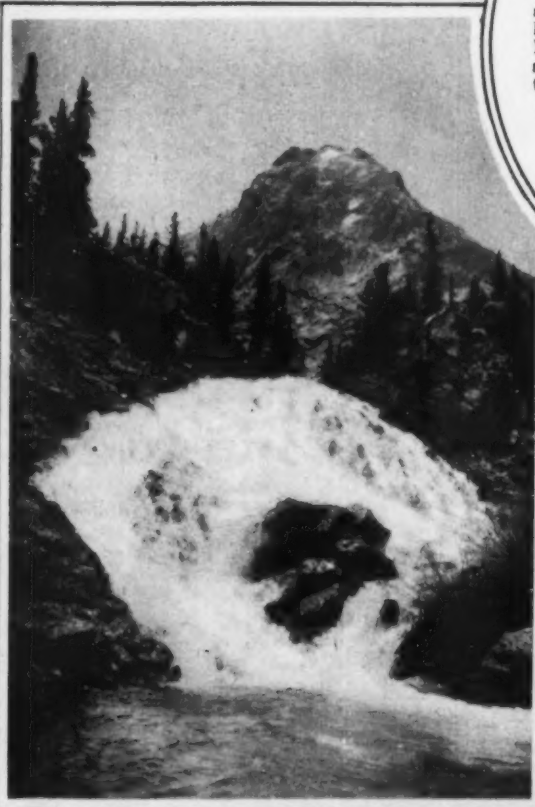


North Dome, a titanic mass of stone that stands sentinel over one of the most beautiful spots in the world. Nature can show few greater wonders.

Photos by H. W. Gleason

LAKE and mountain and sky, snow-crowned peaks, sparkling falls, giant trees, all the wonders of God's great out-of-doors—that is how national parks are made. But Congress, busy with leagues of nations, and tariff bills and pension claims and pork barrels, must O. K. the making. Just now, Congress is being asked again to order the creation—as though the Creator had left His work half-done—of the Roosevelt National Park in California. It is to include 1600 square miles of the wonders of the west slopes of the Sierras, forty miles southeast of the Yosemite National Park. 300 square miles of this track at its southwest corner have already been set aside as the Sequoia National Park, the giant forests of the Kaweah Valley. What better name could be found for such a national park than *Roosevelt*? Some day historians who know little of etymology will explain that this name was originally

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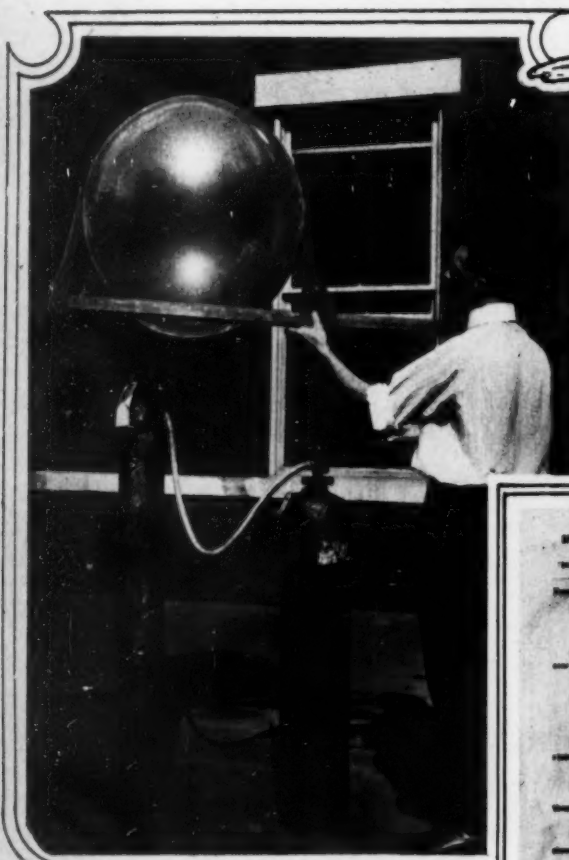


From scores of clear, cold mountain streams the waters scurry to form Vidette Falls, a dancing, roaring, creamy, mass of liquid, ever changing and always a joy to the beholder. One finds an endless number of equally charming scenes nearby.

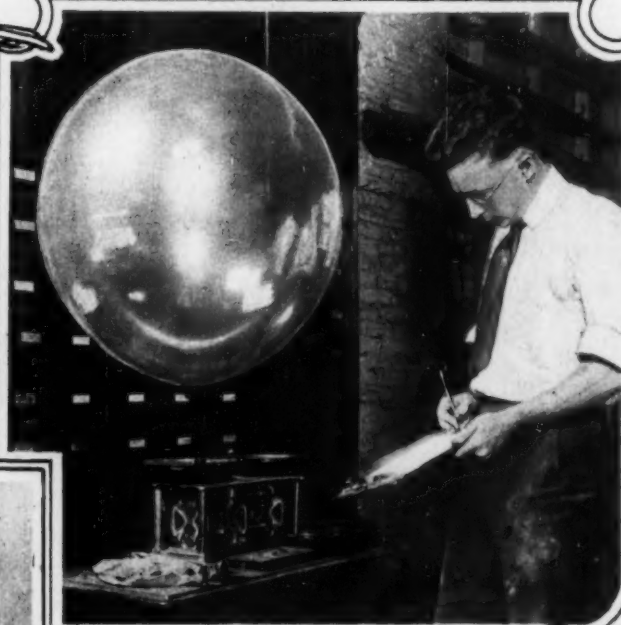


Wouldn't Roosevelt have loved to join this group—members of a Sierra Club camp in Vidette Basin! "T. R.", like these men and women, loved the beauties to be found in the Great West.

# Making Weather Reports for Aviators



The balloon used to determine wind direction and velocity and the height of clouds, part of the data now supplied bird men by the Government.



Photos © Underwood and Underwood.  
Observer R. C. Lane busily engaged in weighing the "free lift" of a balloon in the Weather Bureau which is now sending out daily aviation weather reports.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WEATHER BUREAU.  
SPECIAL FORECASTS FOR AVIATION, MILITARY AERONAUTICS.  
(Revised and enlarged by the U. S. Weather Bureau, 1919.)  
Form No. 1 (Rev. 1919) Washington, D. C., September 23, 1919.

Forecast for following 24 hours:  
Area No. 1 (North Atlantic Ocean) - Good flying weather.

Area No. 2 (South Atlantic Ocean) - Good flying weather.

Area No. 3 (Gulf of Mexico) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 4 (Gulf Stream) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 5 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 6 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 7 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 8 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 9 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 10 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 11 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 12 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 13 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 14 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 15 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 16 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 17 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 18 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 19 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 20 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 21 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 22 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 23 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

Area No. 24 (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean) - Good flying weather, except the southern portion.

A sample of the special forecasts, which, owing to the tremendous growth of the flying industry, will benefit thousands all over America.



Observers watching the course of a balloon released to determine the course and velocity of the wind through the use of a theodolite, a device especially designed for this purpose. From readings taken each minute the exact course of the balloon can be plotted.



While preparing a forecast this expert examines a chart showing the direction of the wind at various altitudes.



Every movement of this balloon, just released, is carefully noted by the observer in search of important wind data.



# Odd Facts in the World of Science

Edited by HERWARD CARRINGTON, Ph. D.

## A New Method for Identifying Criminals

A NOVEL and practically infallible method of identifying criminals has been devised by Professor Tamassia, of the University of Padua, Italy, which threatens to supersede the famous Bertillon system. It consists in a process of identification by the veins on the backs of the hands. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact that no two persons have veins on the backs of their hands which resemble each other's. Even the right and left hands of the same individual differ, as a rule, so widely that they bear no resemblance at all. Professor Tamassia recognizes six classes of vein-patterns on the backs of the hands. In the first group, one large vein follows a more or less curved or serpentine course, sections of which may be straight, and only a few branch-veins are visible. In the second group, the pattern suggests a tree or a shrub. Three or four veins diverge from the wrist toward the fingers, where each forms one or more branches. The course of these principal veins is usually undulating and crossed by small secondary veins. In the third group, the pattern indicates one large vein and several smaller veins, which form an irregular net, with quadrangular, heart-shaped, or oval meshes. In the fourth group, one large vein, which may or may not be crossed by secondary veins, forms a V, with its base at the wrist. In the fifth group, two large veins form a large and inverted V, the points of which are connected by a short and very prominent vein. The sixth group includes patterns in which the characteristics of the other five groups are combined, often with great complexity. In order to apply this method, photographs are taken of the backs of the two hands. These photographs must be very clear and accurate, and, to insure this result, the hands are placed in a pendant position for some time, when the veins will be found to swell with the extra blood pressure, under the force of gravity. The veins are then painted over with some dark pigment, and the wrists are bound up by a tight bandage. In this way the veins can be made to stand out very prominently, and can be photo-



graphed with ease. This has been considered, by some experts, the safest, quickest and most effective method of identification known.

## A "Thought Photograph"

THIS rough impression of a cross is said to have been produced by means of thought—impressing the photographic plate *direct*. No camera at all was used for this experiment. A sensitive photographic plate, wrapped in opaque paper (to prevent the ingress of any light) was held up in front of the "psychic," and he was told to look at the plate intently, and *will* that a clear, mental image or picture of his thought should mark itself upon the plate. He thought of a cross; and, after several minutes' trial, the plate was taken away, developed—and here is the result! This is an experiment which any reader of this magazine can try, and the editor of this page will be glad to receive any photographs of this character which may have been successful. Just procure an ordinary, sensitive plate; wrap it in black, opaque paper, and carefully seal it (all, of course, in a dark room). Place this wrapped plate against your forehead; form a clear mental image of a geometrical figure, a person, the head of an eagle, or whatever you like, and endeavor to impress this upon the plate, *direct*. Continue for about five minutes. Then take the plate away and develop! Note the result! Try it for yourself!

## A Fight between a Lobster and an Octopus

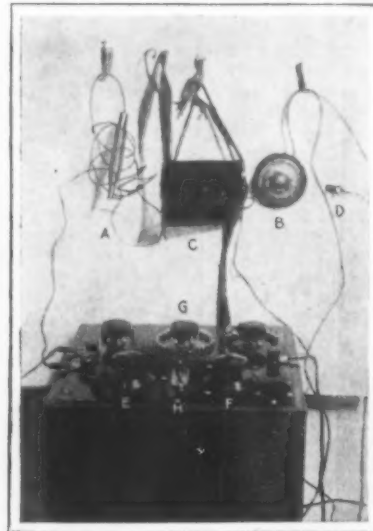
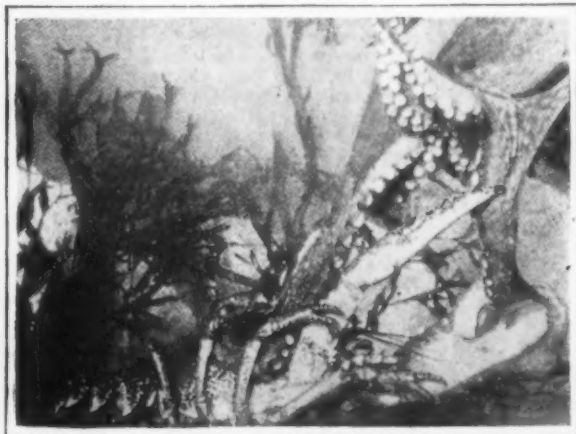
A PHOTOGRAPH of this thrilling battle has been rendered possible by the improvement in underwater motion-photography. The octopus is seen trying to encircle the body of the lobster with its numerous arms, covered with "suckers," and the lobster is replying by nipping these soft arms in its great claws. Notice the expression in the lobster's eye—how he is looking sideways at his enemy—while the octopus, evidently hurt by the pinching he is getting, and baffled by the hard shell of his

adversary, is trying to lift up the top arm, to get it out of harm's way, or to attack in another place. Notice how the lobster is using *every* one of his feet, in fighting his opponent, and not only his giant claws or "nippers." Doubtless it will be a battle to the death! But such conflicts are inevitable, and are going on by the million, every day, beneath the inky blackness of the ocean's depths. As Dr. William Hanna Thomson has said, in speaking of the life of deep-

sea creatures: "But such life! In all that living marine world there is not a trace of goodness! All fishes are murderers and cannibals; and as, in fresh water, big trout relish eating small trout, so in the wider waters of the ocean, woe to a small fry when a larger lather or brother catches sight of them. . . ." (*Some Wonders of Biology*, pp. 202-5.)

## For Testing the Vibrations of Life

THE illustration shows us an ingenious electrical machine, devised by Dr. Albert Abrams, of San Francisco, who has made a number of valuable discoveries regarding the electric and vibratory currents in the human body, and constructed instruments to register them. Here we see one of these. Dr. Abrams has discovered that "the vibration-rate of the body in health is practically constant"; whereas it varies in disease. He has also discovered that any diseased area in the body emits an electric current, and this current can be detected by means of sensitive instruments. As a matter of fact, the human body is itself a most sensitive detector—particularly the heart and stomach. It has been found that if one end, or "pole," of the instrument be placed over the spot emitting energy (that is, the diseased area), and the other end of the wire (pole) be placed over the stomach, the electric current or stimulus thus supplied to the stomach will cause it to become tense or hard in its walls, and this may be discovered by tapping the abdomen over the region of the stomach. The diseased area may thus be found. The human body is a source of electric energy, and it is at the same time a delicate detector. The above instrument proves both these contentions.





DR. DUCAMP

### The Salvage of French Children

WHEN the tremendous task of the American Committee for the Relief of Northern France drew to a completion after six months of peace, and the work was taken over by the state and the local authorities, the members of the committee felt that the most important phase of the work to turn over was that of the health of the children under fourteen, who had suffered cruelly from the food shortage during the German occupation. The American doctors and nurses had gone into the schools and had made careful studies and records of each child. This work radiated from Lille. Dr. Ducamp, one of the most distinguished French physicians, who served during the war and was so severely gassed, when he refused to leave his work with the wounded, that his throat became permanently paralyzed, was the French associate in this work. The entire work with the children has now been placed under his direction. He will be assisted by American funds for some time, and by a few experienced nurses who will remain until the French nurses have been fully initiated. To rebuild the health of the coming generation of an entire province is a problem of reconstruction more important even than that of the economic world. The evil hand of war is nowhere more apparent than in the schoolrooms of Lille, where the children are three or four years behind in normal weight and size.

### The Army's Chinese-American Hero

SAN JOSE, California, has a unique claim to glory in the great war. For among its returned heroes is a young Chinese soldier, just out of the American army, who was cited for bravery on the field of battle. This handsome Chinese-American citizen and soldier is young Sing Kee, the only soldier of his race to be decorated personally by General Pershing. When Sing Kee arrived at his San Jose home upon his return from the front, he was given a grand welcome by his friends, relatives, and the city officials

of his home city of San Jose. A parade was given in his honor, from the station to Chinatown. Speeches in his honor were spoken by the officials, a gold watch and a purse of gold were presented him by his admirers, and the happy hero was indeed made to feel that it means something to belong to the army of Uncle Sam. Sing Kee was in the Argonne fighting during the terrible days, but came home safe and sound. He is a modest, fine-looking chap, proud but not boastful of his record in the war. His life in the army was so full of thrills and changes that he says he can not remember much about it, and the battles seem like one bad dream. California is glad to own young Kee as its native son, and hopes he will continue to be a credit to his city, his State, and his country.



REAR-ADMIRAL PEARY, V. STEFANSSON, MAJ.-GEN. GREELEY

### Three Arctic Explorers Meet

AN interesting meeting took place in Washington, D. C., recently when three men whose names are renowned for Arctic exploration came together. One was Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, who had devoted practically all of his life to successive efforts to arrive at "Farthest North." Another was Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the leader of an expedition which has recently returned from the Arctic and who lived for a year with Eskimos who had never seen a white man before. His expedition was made under the auspices of the Canadian Government and it has resulted in adding many details to the map of Canada's northern territory. The third member of the group, Major-General A. W. Greeley, was the first volunteer private soldier to reach the rank of brigadier-general. As Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, he is credited with the construction of 1,000 miles of telegraph in Porto Rico, 3,800 miles in Cuba, 250 miles in China, and 13,500 miles of telegraph lines, submarine cables and wireless in Alaska. In 1881 he was in command of an Arctic expedition to establish one of a chain of thirteen circumpolar stations. His expedition reached farthest north at that time and most of its members perished before the third relief expedition under Captain (later Admiral) Schley reached them. The rescue furnished the newspapers of the world with sensational material for a long time.



MISS HALLIE M. DAGGETT



SING KEE, U. S. A.

### A Woman Forester

STATIONED on the mountain side of Klamath National Forest, California, where coyotes, bears, wild cats, and forest fires are destructive agencies to man and property, Miss Hallie M. Daggett has the distinction of being one of the first women employed by the United States Forest Service as a lookout in keeping vigil over threatening forest fires. Miss Daggett is a daughter of pioneer parents; her father was a former Lieutenant-Governor of California and was once keeper of the United States Mint at San Francisco. By inclination and inheritance, the guardian of the Eddy Gulch lookout station is peculiarly qualified for the life of adventure. She is a trapper and an expert rifle shot; bears, coyotes, and wild cats being easy victims to her ready marksmanship.

As a mountain-trail rider, she does not yield the palm to anyone in the whole northern California.

### A Benefactor to Disabled Soldiers

FOR her work in the relief of men blinded and maimed during the war, Mrs. Cora Parsons Kessler, a former San Francisco girl, has been awarded decorations by three governments—Rumania, Italy and France. The Queen of Rumania bestowed the highest decoration, which was that of the Cross of the Commander of Rumania.

Mrs. Kessler, with her husband, George Kessler, were the founders of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors. Aside from large contributions which Mrs. Kessler gave to the relief fund, she paid the rent of the Superior and Industrial school, a large institution in Paris, which was originally a school for young women. At that place some disabled soldiers are re-educated so that they may be able to return to their former professions, while others learn new trades and prepare for manual industries. The workers are fitted up with tools and their rent is paid for one year.



MRS. CORA PARSONS KESSLER



# When Your Springs Break

put on

# VULCAN

QUALITY

## The Replacement Spring

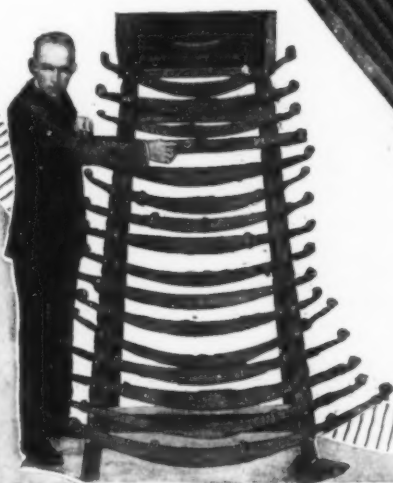
VULCAN Springs are built to withstand the most severe punishment. "Built in" Quality and extreme care in manufacturing assure you a most dependable replacement Spring under your car.

VULCAN Service is Nation Wide—eliminating all inconvenience and delay.

No matter where the need may occur, you will find near you a dealer who has a Vulcan Spring in stock, the **exact duplicate** of the spring that broke—with the added advantage of Vulcan Quality.

The Vulcan Service Sign marks the end of your Spring troubles. The Vulcan name plate on the Spring is your assurance of Spring Quality. Look for both.

Every genuine VULCAN Spring bears this metal name plate. Always be sure that the spring you purchase is a genuine VULCAN by looking for the Vulcan name plate.



IN  
EVERY TOWN  
for EVERY CAR

**Jenkins VULCAN Spring Company**

RICHMOND,

Factory

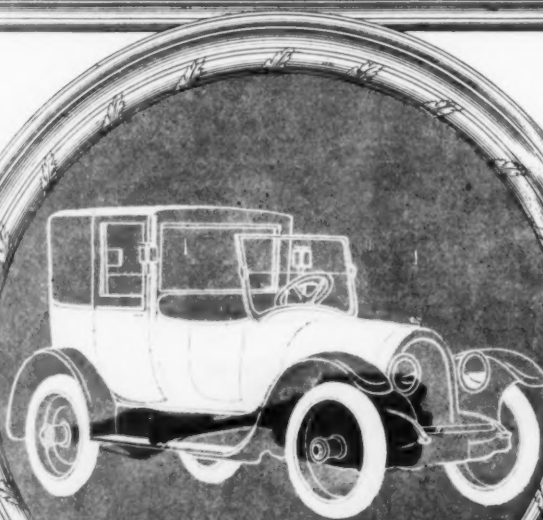
INDIANA.

Factory Branches

Atlanta, Ga.  
Boston, Mass.  
Dallas, Tex.

Kansas City, Mo.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Reading, Pa.

St. Louis, Mo.  
Sumter, S. C.



# Spicer

## UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

FROM engine to rear axle the drive is carried by the propeller shaft through an angle which changes with every movement of the springs. To transmit the drive through this angle is the duty of the universal joints.

Since 1901 SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS and PROPELLER SHAFTS have served quietly, efficiently, enduringly—outlasting the finest cars.

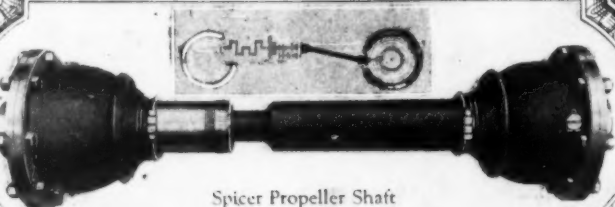
Today good automobiles and trucks—over one hundred of the best-known—are SPICER equipped.

*Genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange.*

**SPICER MFG. CORPORATION**  
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

*The Passenger Car: Number Three of a series of SPICER advertisements.*

© S. M. C. 1919

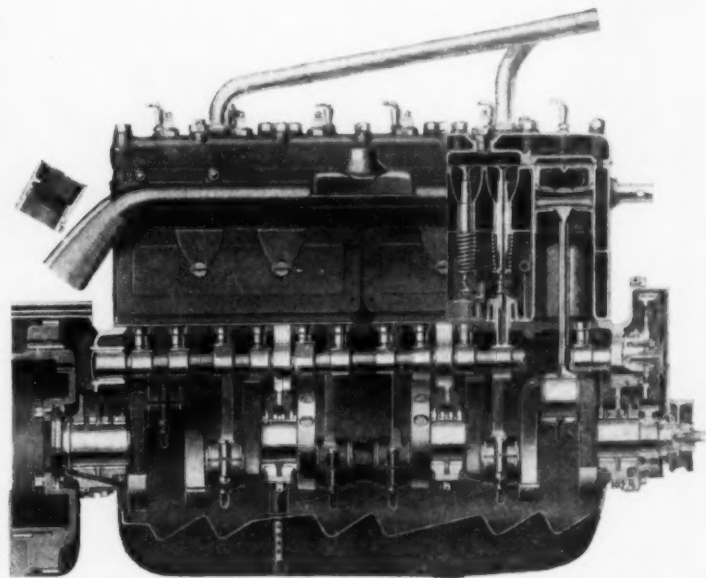


Spicer Propeller Shaft

## Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



A view of the four score points requiring oil in the modern automobile engine. Oil reduces friction by interposing a thin film which keeps moving parts separated.

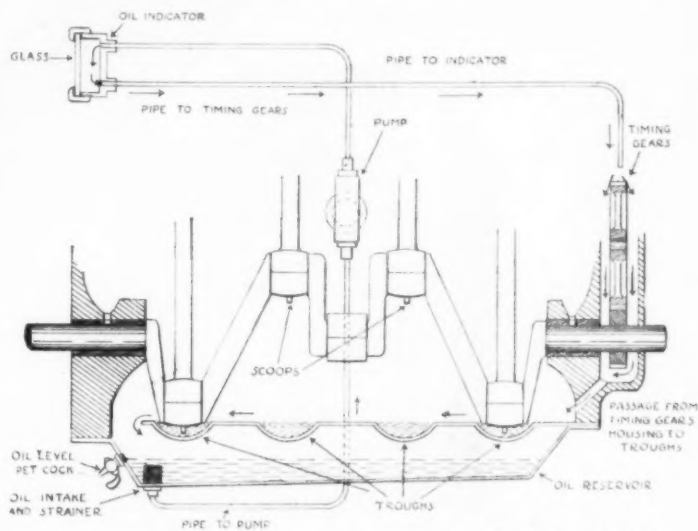
### THE SECRET OF LONG MOTOR LIFE

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following article, photograph and drawings are reproduced from "Everyman's Guide to Motor Efficiency," which is to be published by the Motor Department of Leslie's Weekly and which will be a book of "Simplified Short-cuts to Maximum Mileage at Minimum Cost."

**OBJECT OF LUBRICATION.** Lubrication, whether by oil or grease, is intended to keep moving surfaces separated,

results in the tearing off of the little high spots. The particles of metal mingle with the oil and in time cause it to deteriorate, even if no other foreign matter gets in.

**USING THE RIGHT LUBRICANTS.** The best lubricant is that which keeps the surfaces most effectually separated without, however, being so thick, or viscous, as unnecessarily to retard motion. No one lubricant is best under all circum-



The course taken by the oil in the usual type of splash circulating system.

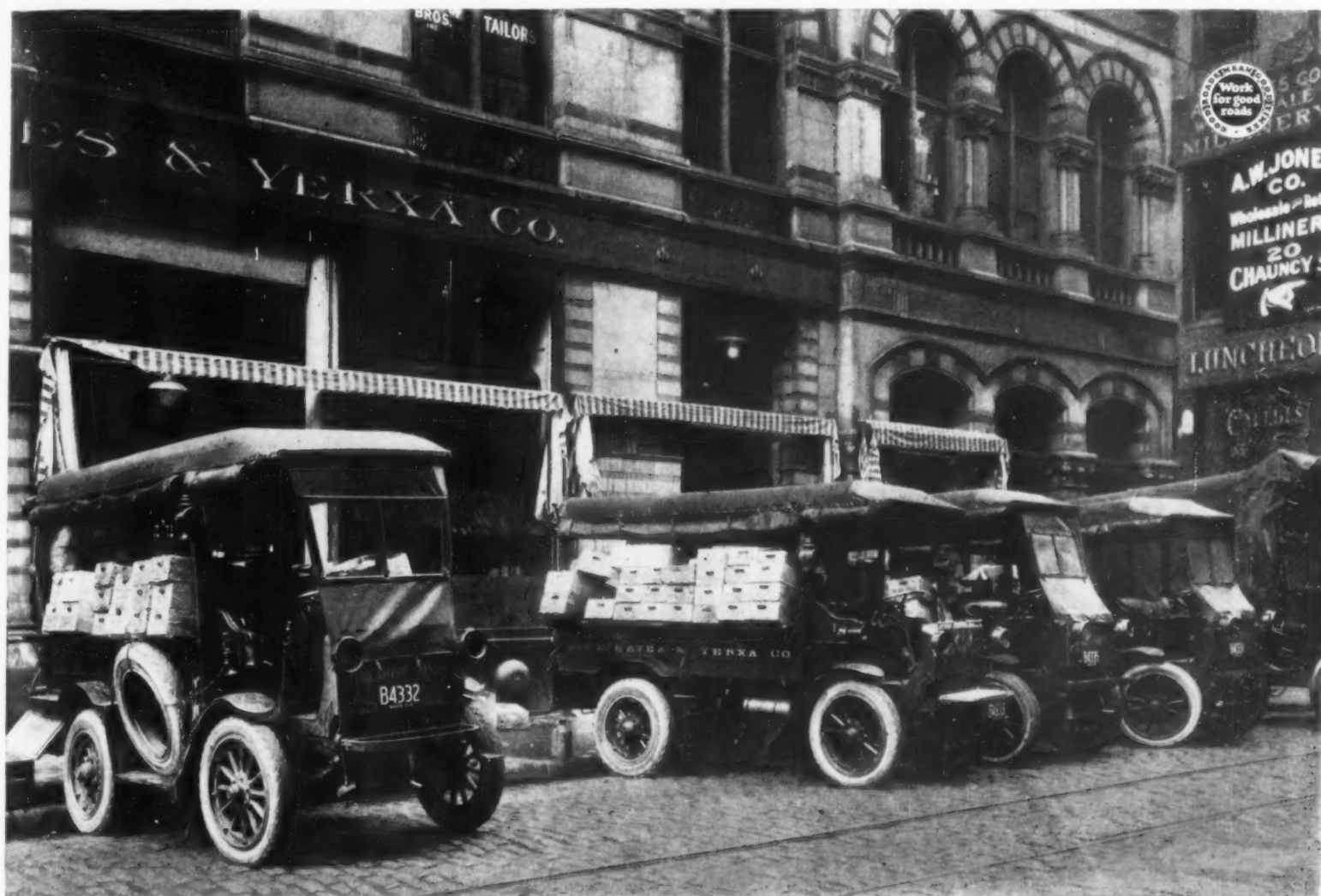
so that actual contact of the metals is prevented as far as possible. If it were possible to maintain absolute separation at all times there would be practically no wear. This, however, is not possible, and even under the best of conditions a certain amount of rubbing contact occurs, with consequent wear.

There is no such thing as an absolutely smooth surface. Under the microscope the most highly finished surface it is possible to produce shows a minute roughness, and the rubbing together of two surfaces

stances. Different kinds of mechanism and different mechanisms of the same type require different lubricants. Where the surfaces are small and the pressures heavy it is necessary to use a heavier lubricant than where the surfaces are large and the pressures light. For instance, the teeth of gears usually require a heavy lubricant, such as grease or heavy oil; otherwise the pressure would squeeze the lubricant out and the metals would come together. The pressure of a piston on the cylinder walls,

*Continued on page 512*





Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire &amp; Rubber Co.

**"OUR big Goodyear Pneumatics have been a very profitable investment. They have saved over 40% on gasoline, decidedly lowered repair costs, and will show a big economy in the longer life of our trucks. They have made us money in rendering possible an improved service to our customers and in the increased efficiency of our delivery men. And in mileage our records show Goodyear Tires superior to all others. The only set of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires that we have worn out were in use 13 months and traveled 13,972 miles. Another set still in use has gone 11,825 miles."**—L. W. Jouett, Manager of Retail Stores for Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Company, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 55 Summer Street, Boston

**T**HE use of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires is affording the large mercantile house, quoted above, an improved basis of making deliveries all over Greater Boston and in neighboring towns.

While Goodyear Solid Tires still are employed on trucks carrying the extremely dense, heavy loads and making the slower hauls between the freight depots and the wholesale house, the Goodyear Cords now are saving considerable time and money in the extensive delivery work.

The Cobb, Bates & Yerxa trucks on the agile Goodyear Cords wend their way far more easily through the intricate Boston traffic; they cover many broken and rutted routes without so much slowing down; they operate on less gasoline; and due to the resilient pneumatics, they show less sign of exacting toil.

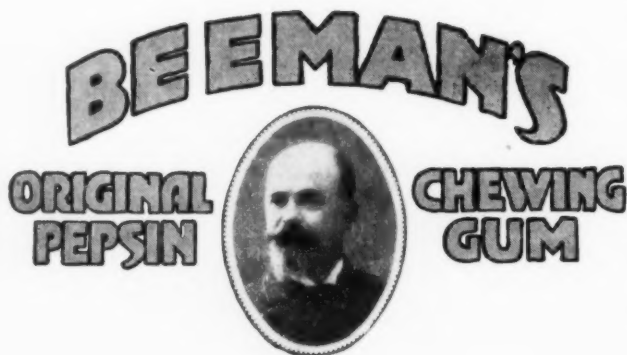
The only set of the powerful pneumatics which has been removed thus far, ran 13,972 miles and all the others have been demonstrating a similarly impressive toughness.

It has been experience very much like this, not only in American cities, but also in rural communities, which has brought the pneumatic principle and the big Goodyear Cords into simultaneous adoption for many classes of motor truck service.

Such experience unquestionably is back of the fact that of all motor trucks, now factory-equipped with big pneumatics more are delivered on Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires and Goodyear Ideal Detachable or Demountable Rims, than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

**GOODYEAR**  
AKRON



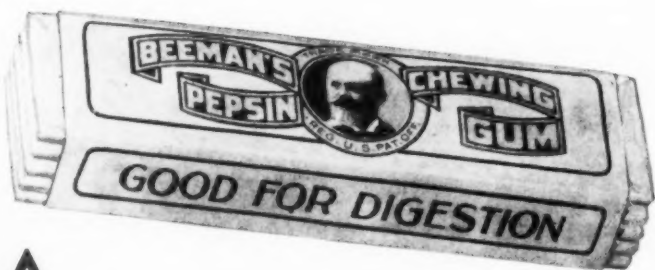
## The Care of the Mouth

**T**HE child naturally rebels against mouth cleansing while it is ill or peevish, and therefore, if some more attractive and efficient way can be found to accomplish the same result, we ought to take advantage of it.

I have found that the use of my Original Pepsin Chewing Gum seems to offer the best relief.

It is attractive to the child and through its use at stated intervals, the little one is led to do effectively two things that are most important in keeping the mouth and tongue clean: (1) A stimulation of the flow of saliva, and (2) The beneficial movement of the tongue, which is the most efficient cleanser through its mechanical action alone.

*W. E. Beeman*



AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

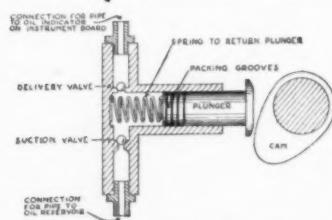
New York Cleveland Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

## Motor Department

Continued from page 510

on the other hand, is comparatively light, so a thinner lubricant is used.

The design of an engine, or any mechanism, for that matter, is an exceedingly

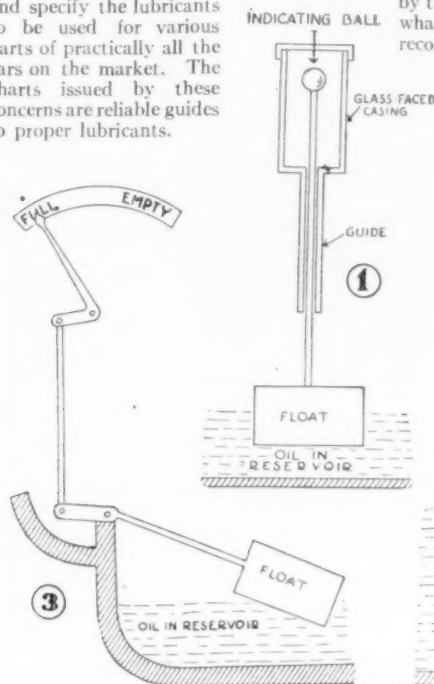


The usual type of plunger oil pump which forces the oil to all the vital parts of the engine by the action of the cam.

important factor in deciding upon the lubricant to be used, and in practically all cases manufacturers go to a great deal of trouble to determine what is best.

It is always wise and safe to use the lubricant recommended by the manufacturer.

The large manufacturers of lubricants in many cases have made exhaustive tests and specify the lubricants to be used for various parts of practically all the cars on the market. The charts issued by these concerns are reliable guides to proper lubricants.



The various types of indicators to show the height of the oil in the engine reservoir. 1. Straight ball and float type. 2. A tube and pet cock type. 3. A float and indicator type. 4. A horizontal pet cock type.

**ENGINE OILS.** Under no circumstances must any oil except especially prepared oil be used for the engine. The high temperature quickly makes any other oil useless, no matter how excellent the oil may be for other purposes.

*A good oil in the wrong place is a bad oil. Poor oil is bad anywhere. The man who economizes in oil quality pays for it in the wear on his machine, and pays heavily. This is a hard, practical fact and not a theory.*

Under normal temperatures the oil in the engine becomes much thinner than when cold. This is the reason why an engine may be stiff and hard to turn over when thoroughly chilled, though it will move freely when warmed up. If the oil is too light when cold it will become so thin when hot that it will fail to separate the moving surfaces—in other words, it loses its lubricating value.

**WHY THE ENGINE SMOKES.** A smoky exhaust is due to the presence above the piston of an excess of oil, which makes a bluish or gray smoke. Too much gasoline in the mixture makes a black smoke. The two smokes are readily distinguished, both by sight and smell.

Smoke from lubricating oil is due to—

An over-supply of oil.

The use of the wrong kind of oil.

Wear of pistons, of cylinder walls, or both.

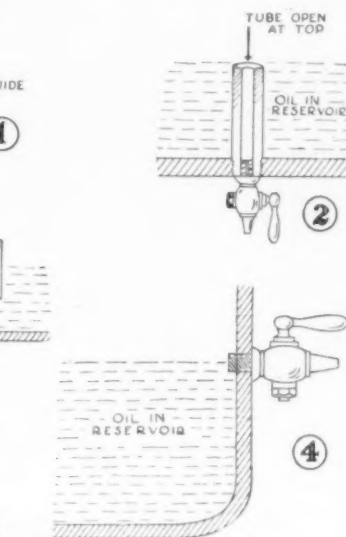
Broken, defective or inefficient piston rings.

**HOW TO STOP SMOKING.** See that the supply of oil is right. In practically all cases this is made a simple matter. Oil gauges are fitted to some engines to show the level, and the instruction book indicates at what point the indicator should stand. In some cases there is a pet-cock which is left open when the oil reservoir is filled, and when oil runs out of the cock the filling should be stopped. Simply make sure that you are using the right quantity of oil.

Using the right kind of oil is a matter of knowing what you should have and getting it.

This does not mean necessarily that only one brand of oil should be used. There are many good brands on the market. If you cannot get the brand recommended by the maker of your engine, find out what oil of the brand you can get is recommended by the oil manufacturer for your particular type.

**COLD WEATHER POINTS.** In winter condensed moisture



FROM "HITS" BEEMAN'S GUIDE TO MOTOR EFFICIENCY

A simple method for eliminating excess oil by turning a groove in the bottom part of the piston and drilling holes through which the excess lubricant may find its way back to the crank-case reservoir.





Pleasant Street  
Aug. 6



Pleasant Street  
two days later

## Three days before, Asbestos Roofing meant nothing to them

WHEN fire struck, it didn't stop at Brown's house—nor at Smith's. Sparks carried it from roof to roof. The roofs were inflammable. The little fire became a raging conflagration. In one night the city of homes had gone the way of Salem and Paris, Augusta and Atlanta.

The mushroom-like growth of American communities has brought the fire peril very near to all of us. Houses are crowded one against another. Your house is at the mercy of a community fire unless its roof is built to resist the flaming spark.

There is a roofing that sparks cannot ignite, and that even resists the flame of a blow-torch. It is made of Johns-Manville Asbestos—that mineral substance which repels fire and turns it back.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing, in one of its many forms, will protect your building from the community fire menace. It may save your family from knowing the horror of a fire-gutted home or your factory from destruction by flames.

Today, with home building increasing by leaps and bounds, men realize that their property is endangered as much by "outside" flames as by those which originate within. They are demanding the safeguard of a Johns-Manville Asbestos Roof.\*

### Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings:

Asbestone, Johns-Manville Standard and Colorblende Asbestos Shingles, Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing, Johns-Manville Built-Up Asbestos Roofing, Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofings.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. New York City 10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

\*Nature—besides giving Asbestos its fire-repellent quality—has endowed it with extraordinary weather-resisting ability. It is a fact that a Johns-Manville Asbestos Roof will continue to give enduring service long after other roofings have had to be replaced.



Through—  
**Asbestos**  
and its allied products

INSULATION  
that keeps the heat where it belongs  
CEMENTS  
that make boiler walls leak-proof  
ROOFINGS  
that cut down fire risks  
PACKINGS  
that serve power master  
LININGS  
that make boilers safe  
FIRE  
PREVENTION  
PRODUCTS

# JOHNS - MANVILLE

## Serves in Conservation

W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES ARE MADE WITH A STYLE ENDORSED BY THE LEADERS OF AMERICA'S FASHION CENTERS



THE STAMPED PRICE IS NEVER CHANGED. THIS PROTECTS THE WEARER AGAINST UNREASONABLE PROFITS AND HAS SAVED THEM MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ON THEIR FOOTWEAR.

## W.L. Douglas

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 \$8.00 \$9.00 & \$10.00

You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes, the best known shoes in the world. Sold by 106 W. L. Douglas own stores and over 9000 shoe dealers. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The prices are the same everywhere — they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

**NO UNREASONABLE PROFITS.** — It is impossible for shoe dealers who sell W. L. Douglas shoes to charge unreasonable profits, because only a fair retail profit is allowed; the price to the wearer is stamped on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factory.

W. L. Douglas \$7.00 and \$8.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are the leaders everywhere. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are made throughout of the finest leather the market affords, with a style endorsed by the leaders of America's fashion centers; they combine quality, style and comfort equal to other makes selling at higher prices.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.



**CAUTION**  
Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with his name and price stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be obtained in your vicinity, order direct from factory by mail, Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

**W. L. Douglas**  
Pres. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.  
181 SPARK STREET,  
BROCKTON, MASS.

## Motor Department

Concluded from page 512

This is a thick mixture which may prevent the pump from working. Or the water may freeze where it collects in the bottom of the reservoir, and thus block the pump.

For these reasons it is well to change oil oftener in winter than in summer. If the engine is frequently warmed up and cooled down, the condensation of moisture will be greater than for the same mileage in a continuous run.

Water, being heavier than oil, tends to sink to the bottom and will do so unless made to mix with the oil by the churning

of the rods, as described. As the pump draws from low down in the reservoir it is likely to get charged with water, and this may freeze in the pump and cause it to smash when the engine is next started up. Drain the oil frequently in winter, and drain it when the engine is hot.

**WINTER AND SUMMER OILS.** In cold weather it is usual to change to a winter oil, which is of lighter body than summer oil. In some cars this is not necessary. Follow the maker's instructions.

## The Orient's Finest Magazine

**RARELY** has any periodical begun its career under happier auspices than those which attended the christening of the *Trans-Pacific*, a new publication at Tokio, Japan, of which B. W. Fleisher, the widely known journalist and correspondent, is editor and publisher. Facilities for such work are not abundant in Japan, but the initial number, now before us, is a superb specimen of the printer's art, and would do credit to any country. It is the finest thing of the sort in the Orient. Many

statesmen and leaders of industry are among the magazine's godfathers, and have sent it their good wishes. The magazine is to be a financial and economic monthly of international service. It aims to interpret clearly, helpfully and faithfully the financial, commercial and industrial activities and possibilities and the social conditions of the countries of the far East and Australasia. To Americans interested in foreign commerce it will fill a long-felt need, in a constructive way.

## On the Entertainment of Princes

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

**THE** question of the source of funds used to entertain the Prince of Wales is not a new one. It was raised once before when another prince—cousin of this prince's father—was a guest of the United States. At that time, President Roosevelt was the host. The guest was Prince Henry of Prussia, whose brother was at that time the German emperor, and whose cousin is the King of Great Britain. The entertainment was a royal one, costing around ten thousand dollars. That was more than the White House exchequer could stand, so President Roosevelt sent for Representative Joseph G. Cannon. This was before "Uncle Joe" had entertained the speaker-ship, but he was almost as powerful then, for he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. He growled so much about the money that was spent that they called him "the Watchdog of the Treasury." He did some characteristic growling when President Roosevelt told him that Congress would have to appropriate \$10,000 for the entertainment of Prince Henry.

"Impossible," said "Uncle Joe," emphasizing it with some disarranged Biblical language. "Just think of what our constituents in the hay-fields would say if they knew we were spending \$10,000 for the entertainment of a German prince. And the Democrats would be even worse. We'd never hear the end of it."

"All nonsense," said the redoubtable Theodore. "At any rate, it's too late. I've spent the money." So there was nothing for the future czar of the House of Representatives to do but go do it.

So "Uncle Joe" did it. First he went over to the Democratic side and got hold of Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama. Underwood was as indignant as the Illinoisan. He was ready for any project, and "Uncle Joe" developed his plan. "You stick around the House," he told the Alabama conspirator. "We will have to watch for a chance to do this with as few onlookers as possible. About four o'clock there won't be many on the floor. When I think the time is ripe I'll get up and present a privileged bill to appropriate \$10,000 for this purpose. Then before any one else can say a word you jump up and raise Cain. Then gradually you let me convince you that it is all right, and finally withdraw

your objection. Those who are there will follow your lead, and when you withdraw your objection, they'll think it's all right, so the bill will go through without a jolt."

Of course there were no stenographers present at this colloquy, and the language may have been more picturesque, but this is about the way they fixed it. At any rate, the next afternoon, Messrs. Cannon and Underwood staged their little drama. It worked. The \$10,000 was voted so quickly it surprised even them.

## OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested  
All answers regarded strictly confidential

In 1916 { I voted for }  
{ or did not vote }

In 1920 I wish to vote for

Reader's Name

Address

Please cut out and mail to  
**EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY**  
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

## TOTAL VOTE TO SEPTEMBER 10

GENERAL WOOD, 866; change from Wilson, 99  
PRESIDENT WILSON, 351; change from Hughes, 35  
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 187; change from Wilson, 22  
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 254; changes from Wilson, 66  
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 88; change from Wilson, 38  
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 47; change from Wilson, 11  
WILLIAM G. MCADOO, 67; change from Wilson, 47  
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 73; change from Wilson, 11  
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 50; change from Wilson, 10  
GENERAL PERSHING, 30; change from Wilson, 9  
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 103; change from Wilson, 32  
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 27; change from Wilson, 7  
EUGENE V. DEBS, 33; change from Wilson, 13  
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 52; change from Wilson, 43  
MAYOR OLE HANSON, Seattle, 233; change from Wilson, 54  
Scattering votes for 51 others, 195; including all candidates receiving less than 20 votes each.

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FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY

Most extensive and best line of Toilet Brushes in the world

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JOHN L. WHITING-J. J. ADAMS CO.  
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Brush Manufacturers for Over 109 Years and the Largest in the World

**DIAMONDS ON CREDIT \$1.80 A MONTH**

Buy Today—Ten Months To Pay

No Money Down. Order any Diamond from our catalog; we will send it, all charges paid. After you have made a thorough examination and are satisfied as to the quality and value, pay 1/5 of the price and the rest in 10 equal monthly payments. Don't pay a cent until you are satisfied. Certificate furnished guaranteeing the quality of every Diamond. Your Diamond purchased from us can be exchanged at a vastly increased value of 75% per cent. on a larger purchase. Own a genuine Diamond. Send for our catalog De Luxe No. 2981. IT'S FREE.

L. W. SWEET & CO., Inc., Dept. 289 P. 2-4 Maiden Lane, New York City

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for Coughs & Colds

Replace the link, Renew the face

**ECONOMY**

renewable FUSES

cut annual fuse maintenance costs 80%

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.  
Chicago, U. S. A.

**Prophy-lactic**

Tooth Brush

Used every day—note how your smile improves





Genghis Khan and  
Queen Khatun  
Specially drawn  
by J. E. Allen

# 500 WIVES

—besides a numerous retinue of females of the sort often mentioned in Holy Writ and once found in the menage of every Oriental despot—failed to subdue the fiery spirit of Genghis Khan.

At an age when most men would be resting on their laurels, Genghis was out looking for more trouble—and trouble a plenty he found—and made—up to the day of his death, at the age of 65.

It makes fascinating reading—the story of this son of a petty Mongolian Chief, born in a tent on the shore of the Hoang-ho, who became *one of the greatest conquerors the world has ever seen*, and who left an empire vastly greater in extent than that of Rome when she was mistress of the world.

It's a story the like of which you never read before, telling of the manners, customs, and modes of life, of the sports and pastimes of strange Oriental peoples—of Gargantuan feasts and barbaric revels—of the countless hordes of nomads who, combining under the leadership of Genghis Khan, scaled the Great Wall and conquered Northern China, swept across the Mongolian steppes even to the banks of the Dnieper in Russia, overran Asiatic Turkey and penetrated beyond the confines of India.

This sanguinary and ruthless barbarian, even as William Hohenzollern, claimed to be an object of the special favor of God, but Genghis, being a man of rare personal courage and possessing many statesmanlike qualities, managed to get away with it, and wonderful to relate— But read this strange story yourself, one of many stories out of *real life* that are just as interesting, written by the famous historian, Abbott, and found in

## Famous Men and Women of History Remarkable Characters All

### Stranger Than Fiction

No other set of books ever written shows so convincingly that Fiction ever lags after Truth, that the wildest imaginings of the romancer after all fall far short of the *real facts* of History. The Romantic facts that the authors have brought out in strong relief in this series, giving the lives of the world's most famous characters, demonstrate how unfruitful is invention, and how cold and barren is imagination, in contrast with what life itself can show in those ever changing circumstances that make of every fully lived life a romance. The heights and depths, the lights and shadows, in the lives of historical characters, who, instead of being creatures of circumstances, have moulded circumstances to their will, are full of valuable lessons, aside from affording that variety of interest which is ever the mother of enjoyment.

3600 Pages—Large, Clear  
Type—Extra Heavy Paper  
—Rich Cloth Binding—12  
Volumes—Each Volume  
7½x5¼ inches—Full-Page  
Illustrations in Sepia.

#### JULIUS CAESAR

Ruler, statesman, warrior, jurist, writer, orator, wit—most versatile of men; no career is so worthy of careful study or will be found of more intense and fascinating interest.

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH

The woman who made England "Mistress of the Seas" and in so doing saved the world from a Prussian military autocracy.

#### ALFRED THE GREAT

One of the noblest names in all history, whose figure looms through the mist of ten centuries at the very beginning of the world encircling history of the Anglo-Saxon race.

#### ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Second only to Caesar as a colossal genius; one of the world's prodigies.

#### CLEOPATRA

A royal Vampire; cursed with a beauty that was the undoing of herself and all with whom she came in contact.

#### PETER THE GREAT

Greatest of the Czars; the type of man most needed in Russia to-day.

#### MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

A romantic figure whose *affaires d'amour* kept her subjects and half the courts of Europe in hot water.

#### WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Founder of the British Empire; the man who made a dream come true.

#### NERO

A royal degenerate; a startling illustration of the influence of heredity on character.

#### MARIE ANTOINETTE

Beautiful victim of the French Revolution; one of the most charming and misunderstood figures in history.

#### JOSEPHINE

The inspiration of Napoleon's ascent to fame and power; discarded and divorced when fortune smiled.

#### GENGHIS KHAN

The man after whom ex-Kaiser Wilhelm and his willing dupes patterned their ruthless warfare and treatment of civilian populations in conquered countries. But Genghis Khan was the product of a rude age and besides being a man of undoubted courage had some outstanding virtues among his many vices.

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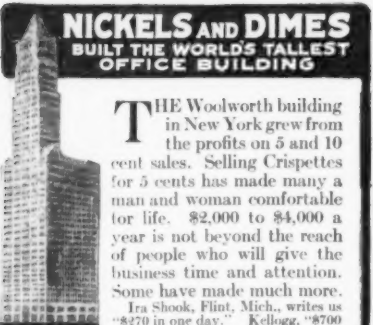
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## In the Heart of the Sierras

Concluded from page 505

"Oosevelt" and really Dutch for "out-world" and "outdoors." That is why there is such a renewal of national interest in this project to put on the map a Roosevelt National Park. No monument of bronze, or marble, no memorial of human hands can compete with Nature's handiwork to pay a real tribute to Roosevelt, the Man. The Sixty-fifth Congress started the work. The Senate passed the bill to create the park, but, like many other measures, it got held up in the House of Representatives, and the jam of bills at the close of the Congress left it to die in the wastebasket of the Committee on Public Lands. That committee will probably hold new hearings on the measure this fall, and public demand doubtless will play a large part in forcing speedy action.

Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service of the Interior Department, has just returned from a visit to the proposed park with Henry S. Graves, chief forester of the Department of Agriculture. The latter has objected to the size of the new park because it would include forest reserve areas which he thinks should be left open to grazing. The committee will have to decide that controversy.

Sequoia Park, which is to form the nucleus of the new creation, merely includes the Giant Forest of sequoia trees—Sequoia Washingtoniana—northeast of Tulare lake. But these big trees are but a small part of the wonders of this region. Behind them are the highest mountains of the United States proper. The eastern boundary of the proposed park is the crest of the Sierra range, with seventy-five miles of snow-blanketed peaks. Near its southeast corner stands giant Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet high, flanked on the south by Mount Langley, with 14,042 feet. To the north tower Mount Tyndall, 14,025 feet high, and Mount Williamson, 14,384 feet above sea level.

Three great river valleys have been cut through the mountain walls by the glaciered torrents. The southernmost of these is the Kern River that has eroded a canyon for thirty miles through a precipice-bor-

dered valley with mountains from 12,000 to 14,000 feet on either side. Then there is the Kaweah River of the Giant Forest. But the greatest of the rivers is the Kings River, with two forks, each in a canyon as noble in its grandeur as the Yosemite Valley. The south fork of this stream flows through the Kings River canyon, while the middle fork is in the Tehipite Valley—two masterpieces of nature's architecture. The north fork of this river lies just outside the park.

The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads run within twenty miles of this park, and two automobile roads have already been opened into it. For those who love the trail, there is none more picturesque in the Sierras or the Rockies—or for that matter in the Alps—than the John Muir trail which leads from Yosemite National park, along the crest of the Sierras to Mount Whitney, for sixty miles along the east boundary of the new park.

"Theodore Roosevelt was a man of the West," said Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, in urging the creation of this park. "Nothing we could do would more properly fit in with the character of the man than to take these high rugged mountains of the far West and name them after him. It would be an appropriate monument to the man who loved the open places in all parts of this country. Roosevelt is going to be known as a sort of boys' hero. He is going to be known preeminently for his manliness. There is going to be a Roosevelt legend. He is the kind of man that legends like to play with. He is the kind of man that the sagas and idioms and idylls have been written about, because they have not been written about men who have not got the directness and expressiveness of the primal man, the man who has this ruggedness and strength and personal prowess and endurance; and we will find as time goes on that that quality in him will be emphasized, and that will make him in course of time the real boys' hero, and there is no truer fame than that. It is highly appropriate that this area should be named after the man whose very spirit this section of the country represents."

## Does It Mean the Mandate?

Concluded from page 496

information as there is in regard to the Armenian and other populations of the Trans-Caucasus.

"A great amount of information has been received about conditions there since the armistice, but as the situation is constantly changing there is nothing at hand on which to base a judgment in the immediate future. No survey of the situation has yet been made by a trained and impartial military observer, and General Harbord has been instructed to look into and report to the American Peace Delegation on the political, military and economic situation in Armenia and Trans-Caucasus from a military viewpoint."

"—the possible taking over and administration of that country." The official statement comes that near to using the word mandatory. When I questioned General Harbord, he smiled and said, "I am a soldier under orders to make a report." When I further questioned him regarding the possibility of his being the future mandatory executive, he merely smiled and shook his head. Nevertheless that is the open rumor in Paris, and there is this much to say for the efficiency of the idea—that when the mission returns there will be no American as qualified in facts.

In an era remarkable for extraordinarily wild information, there is probably no country around which there has gathered more nebulous and impossible ideas. There

are at least three "missions" supposed to be representing Armenia now in Paris. As General Harbord told me, in speaking of one of these missions, after a few questions he discovered that one of the delegates, although an Armenian by blood, had never put foot on the soil of Armenia, and another had not been there for many years. I was reading the proposed plan of investigation for the mission when another delegation was shown into his office. There must be some slight error in the phrase, "East is East and West is West," and also in the common idea that conversation between the two must be conducted by the utmost of circumlocution. In five minutes the General had asked the exact questions he wished answered—and he had the answers.

The personnel of the mission will include such men as Brigadier-General F. R. McCoy, who will be chief of staff. He has been director general of transportation since the armistice. Brigadier-General G. V. H. Mosley; Capt. in Stanley K. Hornbeck, professor of political science, University of Wisconsin; Lieut.-Colonel E. Bowditch, Jr., who was connected with the administration of the Philippines for seven years; W. B. Poland, the American engineer, who was the head of American relief in Belgium; Major H. W. Clark, who has been associated with the American Relief Administration and many other specialists.

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**Beware of  
tender, inflamed gums**



**P**YORRHEA, with a premature loss of teeth, is almost inevitable if you do not properly care for your gums. Here is the explanation:

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Don't let a tender gum spot develop. These tender spots breed disease germs which enter the system through tiny openings—infected the joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments. Immediately get Forhan's, which positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently. Forhan's tones the gums and hardens them. They in turn keep the teeth healthy. Brush your teeth with Forhan's. It cleans them scientifically—keeps them white and clean.

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## The Melting-Pot

A "blind tiger," where moonshine whiskey was sold, was raided in the basement of the State capitol, at Tallahassee, Fla., recently.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, a widely known London minister, says: "Many girls think that men can be won by the flesh, but men are too sensible. They are not going to marry girls who go about half naked. A man may flirt with a girl who goes to extremes in these fashions, but he will not marry her."

Hoover says we must loan Great Britain and France \$3,000,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000 for reconstruction work after the war. At the same time Great Britain has just loaned \$10,000,000 to Persia on a trade agreement, favorable to the British, which leads to the impression that she has money to lend for business purposes.

The chaplain of the House at Washington prayed as follows: "Let the self-appointed who are passing up and down the land with fine theories stop talking and do things worth while and teach their neighbors by example fair play, even-handed justice and righteousness, and thus lead us out of the terrific tangle in which we find ourselves, to harmony and peace."

Managers of mining companies in many parts of the country find it difficult to keep up garage accommodations to the level required by the pleasure car owners among the employees. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has already stall room for 250 automobiles. In the mines of the Utah Fuel Company in 1918 one man earned \$5,800 and many others sums but little less.

An American statesman says that we fought in the great war for high ideals, and the American forces saved a situation of peril, but the best that the French government will offer for the \$2,000,000,000 worth of our army stores left in France is \$400,000,000, and we are now paying Great Britain \$85 apiece for every soldier she carried for us across the sea to help fight the battles of the Allies.

Former United States Senator Joseph E. Bailey of Texas and 2,000 citizens from different parts of that State refused to join a new national party recently founded at Fort Worth. Mr. Bailey said he would remain within the Democratic party to fight its "socialism." He rapped the League of Nations, President Wilson, Samuel Gompers, the eight-hour law, national suffrage, and national prohibition.

Ezra Z. Mundy, of the Metuchen, N. J., eighty-eight years old, the oldest graduate of Rutgers' College and a Republican, announces that he will run as an independent candidate for Governor of New Jersey, advocating a four-mile speed limit for automobiles in cities, women suffrage, prohibition, increases in teachers' salaries, lower taxes, reduction of salaries of public officials, and an intercoastal ship canal.

More than 10 percent of the marriages in this country end in divorce, and the number of divorces has been steadily increasing for thirty years. Since 1906 the number of divorce cases has increased in every State except Colorado, Maine, South Dakota and West Virginia. In 1916 31.1 percent of the divorces were to husbands and 74.8 percent to wives. Out of 108,702 divorces, 12,486 were for infidelity and only 3,652 for drunkenness.

Stephen C. Mason, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, says: "Government ownership proposes a speculative experiment at colossal expense in an hour when the nation staggers under the burden of unprecedented debt. No plan could be devised that would more certainly demoralize the business structure of the nation, jeopardize the savings of the industrious or more certainly increase the cost of sustaining the life of every human being in the nation."

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**57**

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## Give the School Teacher a Living Wage

Concluded from page 487

and ask yourself if you think they can possibly be twisted into a prevarication.

There are about 750,000 school teachers in the United States. In 1918 their average pay was \$1.48 a day. Since then they have been granted increases which average about ten per cent. That would make the present pay about \$1.63 a day.

Think of it! One dollar and sixty-three cents a day, when bricklayers in New York are getting \$8.75 and striking for \$10 a day!

Our best-paid teachers are in the larger cities. From statistics gathered in 320 of our larger cities by the National Educational Association it appears that the median salary for 59,020 elementary school teachers is \$816.19 per annum, the median salary for 3799 intermediate teachers is \$899.42, that for 13,976 high school teachers in city schools is \$1,249.50. It also appears that there are 19,017 teachers, including 338 high school teachers, in the large cities who receive less than \$700 per annum. There are 2931, including 33 high school teachers, who receive less than \$500 each twelve months.

And that was the year that the Railway Wage Commission urged that the lowest-paid railroad man should receive at least \$1,400. In the navy yards, in that year, blacksmiths were receiving \$2,396, electricians \$2,321, laborers \$1,207 and charwomen \$873.

Some say, unthinkingly, that it is the Government's fault. But is it? In the last few years Government employees everywhere have been raised from forty to sixty per cent., while the average increases for teachers has not been more than ten to twelve per cent.

In Washington, D. C., the Senate strove in the last session to raise the minimum salary for teachers as high as the minimum wage of the dog catchers. It had been \$300, but after a momentous effort the Senate raised it to \$750, with a maximum of \$1,300 which could not be reached until after 25 years' service.

There were 29 States last year where the average teacher's salary was below \$543.31. According to Bradstreet the increase in the cost of living up to 1918 was 119 per cent. The United States Bureau of Labor estimated it at 103 per cent. and Dun at 94 per cent. Using the least of these figures as an estimate we will see that the teachers' salaries of the country, pitiful and inadequate as they always have been, had yet shrunk below their previous subnormal about 62 per cent. And to this must be added the further increase in living costs since 1918.

Nearly all school teachers bought Liberty Bonds. In one Western city when they asked for an increase they were told they had money to buy bonds and so did not need an increase. This was despite the fact that as a rule they had borrowed money to pay for the bonds.

School teachers used to be the best cash customers in the world. Every dealer was glad to take their orders. Today they are practically all in debt and are absorbing the pitiful scant savings of years.

Obviously we know why railway men get their increases in pay. We know why ship-workers get them, why carpenters and hod-carriers and all manner of manual laborers get large portions of what they demand. They are organized. They have learned how to make felt their united strength.

The teachers are not organized, at least not for the purpose of improving their own economic conditions, and so they have no club with which to battle for their rights, but how about that other force which they control their influence on the young? Is not that more subtle, less easily met, less ineradicable than the measured voice of a union?

Are we forever to place our children and their minds and the development of their characters in the making of

men and women of whom we have so low an opinion that we pay them only \$1.63 a day?

People take their places in the world to a considerable extent according to their income. The \$800 school teacher finds it difficult to associate or to be associated on a perfect equality with others than \$800 men and women. That is, bootblacks and charwomen!

However, to the men who shine our shoes and to the women who scrub our floors we entrust nothing but the polish closest to our feet. Yet, on the same economic scale we place these who are to light the lamps of the future—and then wonder why the lamps are smoky (sometimes).

Now, what shall we do about it?

The initial remedy is clear. Increase the pay of every educator in the United States at least 50 per cent. If they are not worth 50 per cent. more than they now receive they are not worthy to be teachers.

This remedy may seem drastic. It is not. Fifty per cent. increase is not enough to meet the increased cost of living. That increase should be looked upon as an imperative measure, to be instituted without the slightest delay, while we discuss and consider more permanent improvements in the teaching profession which will make it attractive as a lifetime vocation for the best and ablest men and women in America.

In 1880 42.8 per cent. of the teachers in the country were men. This had fallen to 19.6 per cent. just preceding the war. It is doubtless several points lower by this time. Unless a radical and sweeping change is made the women will get out, too, and there will be left only those men and women of the lowest order of ability and of the pitiful character who are willing still to submit to this un-American injustice.

I will go further and say that anyone who will continue to work for such wages is unfit to teach our children. They are unworthy of the task and the great privilege of molding the destinies of this nation.

We have not spared money on our school buildings and their equipment. In most of the cities and in many rural districts fine and often superb buildings have been erected for the use of schools. We point to them with pride—and then place them in charge of underpaid, unappreciated, and, in effect, despised men and women.

If a man buys a fine motor car he is a fool if he trusts it to an ill-paid chauffeur. It is nothing less than good insurance to hire a competent mechanic and pay him what he is worth.

However, we do not use common business sense in establishing the wage scale of our teachers who are given charge not only of that superb building of which we are over-vain, the public school, but who also are entrusted with the direction of that most precious heritage we possess, the future, as expressed in children.

Pay teachers well, and then pension them after a certain term of years. Let us treat them as though they were a real asset and not a necessary evil, as we do now. The policy of this nation has been to entrust its children to those who would work for a pittance. What our school system has accomplished of good in spite of this fact only proves how real Americans will work even under great difficulties.

Teachers should not be compelled to form associations to get justice. It should be given to them without a word of protest from anyone. It is right and when right is the issue there can be no compromise.

I feel that I am voicing the feelings of all the teachers in the United States when I say, in their name, "Citizens of America! Do not push the teachers too far. Do not ignore the fact that we are human and must live just as other workers do. Don't advise us to stand by our guns to the last. Either give us a living that will retain our self-respect or else do not protest if we do that which will reveal its loss."

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## Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

**Weekly Suggestion.** The attention of teachers and others who may be interested in the great problem of education is called to the article by Ex-Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, p. 487. It is suggested that an effort be made to group as many of these pictures as possible about some one big development of importance. Noting always our own relation to this and how our responsibilities compare with those of other lands. The article by Mr. Kirtland (p. 496) suggests one of these new epoch-making changes which the United States faces. These events should be discussed so long as the struggle over the treaty continues, in the light of the League of Nations.

**Pictorial Digest of the World's News,** pp. 490, 491, 492, 493. Enumerate the countries represented by important happenings this week. Mention some of the people who are connected with these and point out just what part they had in these. What in your judgment is the most important of these events, and why? How successfully does the picture illustrate it? Which of these pictures contains the greatest amount of information? How many of these pictures call attention to events affecting our own country? How important are they? Write a brief paragraph, summarizing world progress by means of these pictures.

**Making Weather Reports for Aviators,** p. 506. Describe the apparatus needed and the way it is used in order to obtain these reports. How many persons are needed? How do these methods compare with those now in use to prepare ordinary weather reports? Who is responsible for our weather reports? Argue that this is or is not important enough to be taken over by the Government. How important is this work for the success of aviation? Sum up the chief steps in the progress of aviation to date. To what extent have the governments of the world interested themselves in its development since the war ended?

**America Welcomes Her Great General,** p. 485. Compare this welcome with that given to Admiral Dewey after the Spanish-American War. Contrast that war with the recent struggle in Europe, pointing out important contrasts in the part played by the United States. To whom would you naturally compare General Pershing in our history? Are these fair comparisons? Why? What sort of a career have our successful generals had? How did their later services compare in importance with their military successes? To what extent did they seem

to justify the later confidence placed in them by the people?

**As France Begins to Smile Again,** p. 500. What do these pictures emphasize as important in the life of the French people? How many important periods in French history are represented in the pageant? When has France been prominent in the history of Europe? What have been her services to the world? How do her recent services compare in importance? How important a part has the army and military service played in the life of the French nation? How has St. Cyr compared with West Point as to size and importance? An interesting contrast would be the "nation in arms" in the days of the Revolution and Napoleon and the "nation in arms" against Germany. What apparently contradictory characteristics of the French do these pictures illustrate?

**Hawaii Opens a \$20,000,000 Dry Dock,** p. 501. Locate Pearl Harbor. Does it seem to possess any special natural advantages as a harbor? Describe a dry dock? What purposes does it serve? Describe some of the scenes pictured here as a part of its official opening. How do you explain the importance attached to this event? What does Hawaii mean to the United States? When and under what circumstances did we become owners of these islands? How many are there? Are we likely to grant them independence? Why? What is their exact relation to the United States? Do they enjoy the same forms of government as residents of the United States? For an interesting account of our relations with Hawaii, read Fish, *American Diplomacy*, (Holt.)

**The Red Men Greet Their Heroes,** p. 497. Are red men liable to military service? What is their standing as compared with the rest of the population? How numerous are they today? Where are they to be found? Are they especially numerous in this part of the United States? Describe by means of the pictures their peculiar customs? How important a part has the Indian played in the history of our country?

**Odd Facts in the World of Science,** p. 507. What sciences are illustrated by the pictures this week? How? What do you regard as the most important scientific discovery or achievement noted here? Which of these, if any, would be of value to you, and how? How do these pictures illustrate the dependence of the world on science? Point out as many illustrations of this as possible.

### Making It Safe to Eat

IF Uncle Sam's tax collectors come nearer to us every year, so do some of his other officials. For instance, the experts of the Bureau of Chemistry who are in charge of the Pure Food and Drugs act have just reported 6,300 prosecutions under that law. This number comprises only the instances of flagrant misbranding or adulteration in which prosecution was necessary to check the practice. In thousands of minor cases a warning was sufficient. Few things are so vital to the American household as pure food. Few items come closer to all of us. So the vigilance of these officials is exceedingly interesting to every housewife—and her patrons. The prosecutions covered nearly every food product in the alphabet from alimentary

paste to zwieback, including soft sardines from Maine, spoiled salmon from Washington, frozen oranges from California and sweated grapefruit from Porto Rico. The patent medicine prosecutions ranged from so-called "sure cures" for tuberculosis and influenza to candy cathartics and castor oil. There was cider that masqueraded as champagne, and landed in the courts. There was gin that wasn't gin at all, and wine that pretended to come from France, but didn't. All went before the Federal judges as criminal offenders. "The United States vs. Two Thousand Bottles of Catsup" read the title of a typical case, and the court ordered the "defendant" destroyed as unfit for human consumption.



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In Round Steak . . . 7 Lbs.	In Hubbard Squash 65 Lbs.
In Hen's Eggs . . . 7 Doz.	In Young Chicken . 20 Lbs.
In Cabbage . . . 55 Lbs.	In String Beans . . 36 Lbs.

And here is what those calories would cost at this writing in some necessary foods:

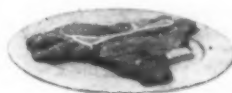
### Cost of 6221 Calories

In Quaker Oats . . . 35c	In Hen's Eggs . . . \$3.12
In Round Steak . . . \$2.06	In Fish about . . . 2.25
In Veal or Lamb . . . 3.12	In Potatoes . . . 65c

Consider these facts in your breakfasts. The oat is the greatest food that grows. It is almost a complete food—nearly the ideal food. It

supplies essentials which most foods lack.

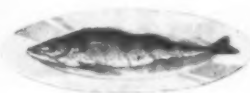
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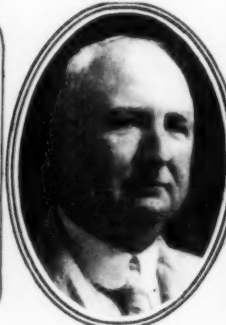
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## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



GEORGE N. PEEK

Formerly vice-president of Deere & Co., of Moline, Ill., who has been appointed head of the Moline Flow Company, controlled by the Willys-Overland organization. He won wide reputation in the War Industries Board in handling the automobile industry.



J. T. THOMAS

President of the Grenada Bank of Grenada, Mississippi, which has deposits of \$6,000,000, and is a financial institution of great weight in that section. Mr. Thomas is one of the most progressive and respected financiers in the Southern States.



THOS. R. PRESTON

Founder and president of two banks, the Hamilton National and the Hamilton Trust & Savings of Chattanooga, Tenn. He was once a country school teacher, and studied law, but went into banking, and at the start worked in a bank six months for nothing.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions, and, in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York; and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

THE halt in the rise has come, as I predicted it would several weeks ago. The pace was too fast. It was filling. It could not last. This does not mean prosperity is on the ebb, for it is not.

Every observant business man, able to read the signs of the times, reports that they indicate prosperity for some time to come. Industrial leaders who visit Europe, to investigate conditions abroad come back firmer believers than ever in our future.

The world is turning to us for succor, not so much for supplies of food as for credit with which to purchase the raw material to start its industries going. My observant and sagacious friend, George J. Whelan, President of the United Retail Stores Corporation, came back from Europe recently and publicly stated: "I am extremely bullish on American business. America is the great field for commercial enterprise."

The vast volume of our export trade and our increasing imports all corroborate Mr. Whelan's judgment. We are preparing to still further augment and encourage our foreign trade by establishing the necessary credit in this country for customers abroad. Few realize the urgent need of such legislation as that proposed by Senator Edge of New Jersey to permit the organization of corporations, under government control, to engage in rebuilding our export trade, and devise means for commercial expansion. I am glad that his bill passed the Senate without a dissenting vote.

Under the Edge bill five or more individuals can organize, with a capital stock of not less than \$2,000,000, under supervision of the Federal Trade Commission, to engage in a banking business, with the privilege of extending credits abroad, accepting foreign securities, and in return issuing its own debentures. Through the sale of the latter money will be obtained to enable foreign traders to pay for goods purchased here.

This is constructive legislation of the finest kind, and it will give a new impulse to our prosperity all along the line. Our crops, which are fully up to the average and which command abnormally high prices, will bring enormous additional wealth to us, and this will go to the shops and factories and payrolls and accelerate the tide of prosperity.

Ominous threats of labor trouble, especially in the coal and the steel industry, are still heard. Every influence should be brought to bear to have consideration of these matters postponed until after the October conference called by the President, at Washington, has been held, and at which the employer and the employee, the farmer and the banker will all be represented.

I have great faith in the inherent sense of fairness in every patriotic American. There is no reason why wise councils should not prevail at this notable gathering. Never before have so many men, eminent in all the pursuits of life, taken a profound interest in the industrial situation as now. Out of this we have every reason to expect a just conclusion, and a basis on which existing differences can be, in part at least, adjusted.

It is not too early to warn my readers that now, as in every other bull movement, a great amount of new securities is being thrown upon the market, and that when the tide is reversed, and speculation ceases to run as strongly as it has, a mass of "indigestible securities" will be left in the hands of the public. I see no reason to anticipate this climax within the near future, but it is bound to come.

Nor should we forget that next year will involve a presidential contest, and a presidential year, according to all precedents, is not a good year for business. But we live in a time when all precedents are being upset. For this reason those who believe that the present Congress will legislate safely on reconstructive lines—not only as

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affecting our export trade, but also as affecting the future of the railways, and the solution of the labor problem—are still accumulating stocks on every break and not selling their holdings at a sacrifice.

H. ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.: Cities Service 7 per cent. preferred stock is sound and reasonably safe.

K. PIPESTONE, MINN.: Marconi Wireless on the Curb is quoted around \$6. The business is said to have improved. It is reported that the General Electric Co. has acquired an interest.

F. YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYOMING: The drop in Montana Power was due to decreased earnings and reduction of the quarterly dividend from \$1.25 to 75 cents. It is a fair purchase at present figure.

G. COALINGA, CALIF.: Earnings of Northern Pacific, N. Y. C., and U. P., justify holding the stocks. It is not a good time to sacrifice railroad securities. The tide must turn in the natural order of things.

Y. SCRANTON, PA.: Amalgamated Sugar preferred, Welch Grape Juice preferred, Durham Hosiery Mills preferred, and Fisher Body Corporation 6 per cent. notes are business man's purchases and reasonably safe.

M. ANDERSON, S. C.: While the labor situation remains unsettled the stock market is not likely to become strong. There may be further reactions. Then almost any of the best industrial stocks would be a fair speculative purchase.

V. TRENTON, N. J.: The N. Y. Tel. Co. and its subsidiaries are the most important part of the Bell system. The company's deb. 6's are a good business man's purchase. Net income for the last nine years averaged 5½ times interest charges.

A. ALLENTOWN, PA.: The Steel & Tube Company of America is paying 7 per cent. on preferred, but nothing yet on common. I certainly do not consider this stock equal to a good bond. The best bonds do not make so high a return, and are better secured.

A. CHICAGO, ILL.: The Shaffer Oil & Refining Company is a new subsidiary of the Standard Gas & Electric Company, one of the successful Byllesby organizations. The Shaffer Company has large holdings, and the preferred stock seems a good business man's purchase.

H. PATERSON, N. J.: "Baby Bonds" (units of \$50 or \$100) are just as valid and reliable as bonds of higher denominations. They are equally well secured, and make precisely the same percentage of yield. You can obtain a good variety of these issues with your \$500.

T. NORFOLK, VA.: C. & O. common is a good business man's purchase, as it is a dividend-payer, and earnings show up well. Philadelphia Company is among the leading public utilities, is making returns on both preferred and common, and is a good business man's purchase.

A. DUBUQUE, IOWA: Don't trust your good money to the promoters of oil schemes who wait to use your funds to see if they can strike oil with them. If they win—and chances are all against it—you get a little, and they get much. If they fail—you lose, and they smile.

J. OMAHA, NEBR.: In many localities proper consideration has been shown to the public utility companies, and they have been allowed to increase their rates. One of the justly treated companies is the So. Calif. Edison and its general and ref. mortgage 6's are therefore a desirable purchase.

A. ROCHESTER, N. Y.: Austin, Nichols & Co. is a long-established and successful firm. What success will attend the company with increased properties and larger capitalization remains to be seen. The pfd. stock looks like an excellent business man's investment; the common is a fair speculation.

K. BOSTON, MASS.: I can not believe that this Government will consent to the confiscation of railroad values, or that the Courts would permit it. Forty years ago the railroad situation was even more deplorable, but we pulled through. I have faith that we shall again, and that the patient holder of securities will not suffer.

E. NEW LONDON, OHIO: As it pays over 6% on market price and is likely some day to benefit from a melon cutting, Ohio Oil cannot be said to be selling too high. The Col. Fuel and Iron Company has a magnificent property and is in capable hands, but at present the steel stocks are not the most attractive. On a substantial recession, C. F. & I. may be bought.

J. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Space will not permit mention of the vast number of tax-exempt State and municipal bonds, but here are a few attractive issues: Massachusetts 3½'s; Oregon 4's; California 4's; Kansas City 4½'s; Minneapolis 5's; Boston 4's; Pittsburgh 3½'s; Cleveland 5's; Omaha 4½'s; San Francisco 4½'s; Los Angeles 4½'s and Portland, Oregon 5's. The yields on these vary from 4.4% to 4.7%.

Y. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Your investment in the Gorham Manuf. Co.'s first mortgage 7's, at a price to yield 6.1%, looks sound. The company, the largest manufacturer of sterling silverware in the world, has had a long and prosperous career, and its average net earnings the past 5 years were three times the interest on the bonds. The fact that the company pays the Federal income tax up to 4% makes the bonds more attractive.

B. OAKMONT, PA.: There are few absolutely safe investments netting from 7 to 7½ per cent., except perhaps in the case of certain real estate bonds. Excellent and reasonably safe investments include American Woolen preferred, Corn Products preferred, Central Leather preferred, Pierce-Arrow preferred. More speculative are American Beet Sugar, American Locomotive, Pressed Steel Car, Union Bag & Paper, all good dividend-payers.

H. NEW YORK CITY: You can safely hold Texas Company and Cosden's stock. But your profit on Texas Company is so large that perhaps you should take it. Producers & Refiners Corpora-

tion and Texas Producers & Refiners have considerable holdings and good prospects, but the stock of each is still speculative. Consolidated Arizona Smelting is not a dividend-payer, and is a weak speculation which it would be safer to dispose of.

K. CHICAGO, ILL.: South Penn. Ohio Oil and S. O. of California are as good as any of the oil stocks. The decision you refer to is, I presume, the one expected from the U. S. Supreme Court on the question as to whether stock dividends are taxable as income. No one can foresee the outcome. So Pacific is worth buying, on reactions, on its present merits. If the company should finally win the suit which seeks to take its oil lands away, the stock will have added attraction. The decision of the lower Federal Court in the Company's favor caused a sharp rise in the stock. But the case is to go to the U. S. Supreme Court.

B. CINCINNATI, OHIO: I do not think you need to be anxious because the price of Great Northern pfd. and of Pennsylvania R. R. bonds is lower than your purchase figure. These securities should eventually, when the railroad situation settles, return to the prices you paid. Better hold than sacrifice. The very high level attained by General Motors makes the stock liable to severe fluctuations. On recessions, bought outright, it would be a good business man's investment. Columbia Gas is a dividend-payer, and reports prosperity. It would be a fair purchase on a stiff decline.

B. OAKLAND, CALIF.: A man who knows nothing about stocks needs to acquire much information before going into the market or else he should connect with some expert advisor. When and at what price a stock should be bought or sold is a matter of judgment, and no safe hard and fast rule on that subject can be laid down. Anaconda is a good speculation purchase at its current price, but it would have been a better one at its recent lower level.

S. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON: Of the stocks which you own, the best are Union Oil, Standard Oil of Calif., S. O. of N. Y., Ohio Oil and Texas Co. Galena Signal common has not resumed dividends, but is a good long pull. American Tel. & Tel. 5's and Central Illinois 5's are well-regarded bonds. Among your proposed purchases, the following seem preferable: Midwest Refining, Vacuum Oil, Associated Oil, Magnolia Petroleum, Mexican Petroleum, and Empire Gas & Fuel conv. 6's and 8% first pfd.

G. MORRIS, ILL.: Southwestern Producing & Refining Co. has a moderate acreage, as holdings go, and is a producer. The stock sells above par, and seems to have discounted its dividends. Never sell a good industrial like Quaker Oats pfd. in order to buy a speculative oil stock on a margin. This would be a good time to buy first-class railroad stocks, if the railroad situation were on the way to being mended. The securities you mention—I. C., G. N., S. P. and U. P. pfd.—are among the desirable railroad issues.

New York, September 26, 1919. JASPER.

### Free Booklets for Investors

Desirable bonds on regional properties are dealt in by the dependable Northwest Trust & Savings Bank, Seattle, Wash. Send for its explanatory circular A-9209.

Opportunities for dealing in stocks and bonds by means of put and call are clearly set forth in Booklet L, which may be obtained of William H. Herbst, 20 Broad Street, New York City.

Interesting and informing articles pertaining to stock market subjects may be found in "Questions and Answers," which will be sent to any investor by J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, New York.

Every reader of the "Bache Review," the authoritative weekly, will be better fitted for business and financial transactions. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

The stock of the Ajax Oil Co., operating in the Burkhurnett field, a producing concern, paying monthly dividends of 1 per cent., is being distributed by Farson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York. The firm invites application for its circular A. L. W.

The long-established financial house of S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago, offers an inviting investment in first mortgage serial bonds "safeguarded under the Straus plan." These are well secured, net 6 per cent., and mature in two to ten years. Literature describing them may be had by writing to Straus & Co. for circular No. J-003.

Investors all over the country who desire trustworthy investments show great favor for real estate mortgage bonds. Securities of this character yielding 6 per cent. and never fluctuating in price are being handled by the Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. Information regarding these stable securities is contained in the company's booklet, "Questions and Answers on Bond Investment," which will be furnished to any applicant.

The partial payment plan of buying securities may be used to advantage not only by small savers, but also by those whose savings are considerable. Under this method one can secure control at once of a much larger amount of attractive issues than if he waited until he could pay cash down. Booklet B-4, "Partial Payment Plan," fully describing this system, will be sent to any applicant by John Muir & Co., specialists in Odd Lots, 61 Broadway, New York.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago, are distributing the guaranteed first mortgage bonds of a steamship company which yield 6.3 per cent. The bonds mature in one to ten years and are secured by modern vessels valued at over 2½ times the issue. Payment is guaranteed by a prosperous and well-established company. Circular No. 10441W, explaining this opportunity, will be mailed to any address by Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

## The Woman Who Sold Her Hair



Heavy, rich, gloriously golden—to him it was her greatest beauty, the thing he loved most. Its bright molten color seemed the glory that lighted up their first bitter hard days in New York. And yet one day, a silly whim—a glorious sacrifice—its whole golden wealth was gone. But there was left behind a great light. Of all the 274 stories that he wrote none is more surprising, none is more inspiring than this one by

## O. HENRY

### Moves Faster Than the Movies

You have seen this story in the movies. You have laughed and cried over many more of O. Henry's masterpieces as they flew before you on the film. You have gasped at their fast moving action—at their unexpected endings. O. Henry's stories make good films because in them is the action—the speed that the photo drama needs. They move as fast in the books as they do in the movies and you have the joy of O. Henry's colorful language—his rich store of racy slang—his inimitable style. Have his stories with you always whenever you want them to cheer you and to make life more full of joy.

### GIVEN AWAY—5 Volumes Jack London

He was the last of our classic writers to die. He was the founder of a new literature. He was more real—more primitive than any of his heroes. Go with him to the freezing North. Follow him to the South Seas. Fight your way with him around the Horn. Get his best work absolutely free. Send the coupon.

### Price Must Go Up!

Last Spring the price of paper went so high that we had to raise the price of the books. Fortunately, we secured one big lot of paper at a comparatively reasonable price so that we had to add very little to the price of the books. Now that paper is nearly gone, what we shall have to pay for the next edition we do not know—but that it will be far more than we ever paid before we can tell you. This is your last chance. Before you see another such advertisement the price may be far beyond your reach. Now, while you can, get these books at the low price with Jack London given away. Never again can we give you such a chance. Don't miss it. Cut the coupon. Send it—TODAY—at ONCE.

### REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

Review of Reviews Co., 38 Irving Place, New York. Send me on approval, charges paid by you, O. Henry's works in 12 volumes, gold tops. Also the 5 volume set of London bound in green silk with gold tops. I'll keep the books. I will remit \$1.50 at once, and \$1.00 a month for 18 months for the O. Henry set only and retain the London set without charge. Otherwise I will, within 10 days, return both sets at your expense.

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The beautiful three-quarter leather edition of O. Henry costs only a few cents more a volume and has proved a favorite binding. For a set of this luxurious binding send \$2.00 at once and \$1.50 a month for 16 months.



## SKY LUBRICATION

**T**RANSATLANTIC flights are about to become every-day affairs. Governments and private corporations are laying plans to establish passenger and freight service between nations and hemispheres.

Continents clasp hands.

To man's dominion over the earth and the seas is added man's dominion of the skies.

Aerial mails speed up business. Aerial forest patrols guard the nation's timber. Aerial fire fighters will protect property in sparsely settled regions.

Time is given new value. Distances are annihilated.

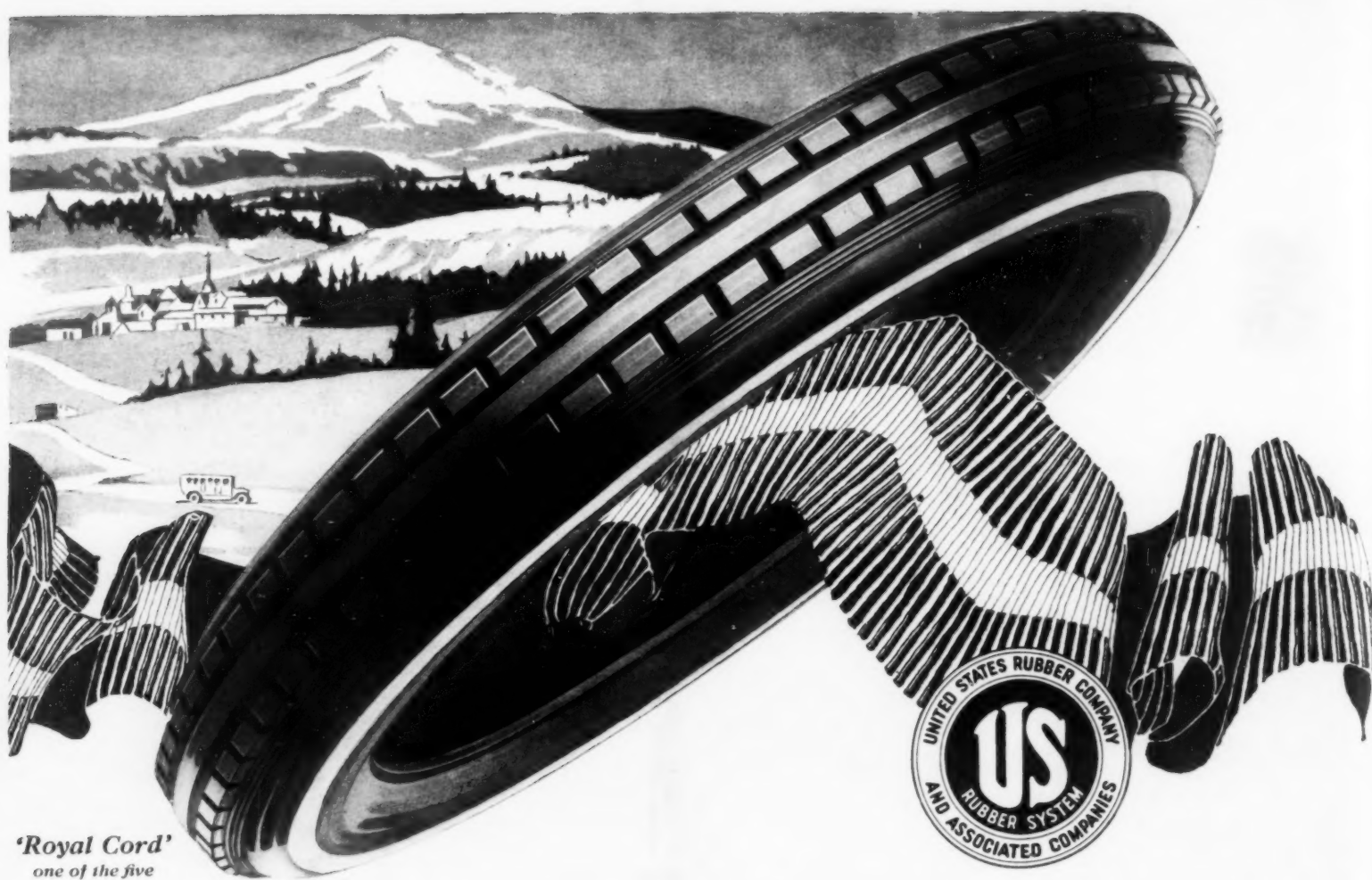
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high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery.  
Obtainable everywhere in the world.

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**NEW YORK, U.S.A.**



**'Royal Cord'**  
one of the five

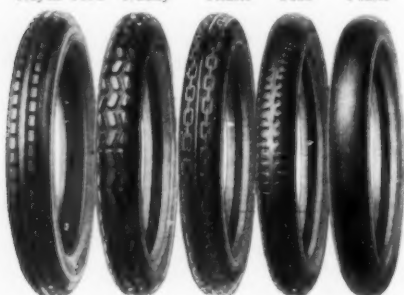
The 35x5 'Royal Cord' tires on the rear wheels of my 12 passenger Hudson have totaled over 21,000 miles and are still in good condition. I think, if I had used 'Royal Cord' tires exclusively during the past year I would have saved a good many hundred dollars.  
—David Crockett, Tacoma, Wash.

A 34x4 'Royal Cord' has made a total mileage of 43,091 miles on my 7 passenger Oldsmobile car on a stage run. Of this mileage over 18,000 miles was run on the right rear wheel.  
—B. Henry, Tacoma, Wash.

Two 37x5 'Royal Cords' have covered 28,000 miles on the rear wheels of my 11 passenger Stevens Duray passenger bus. Both tires are still in service, one having totaled to date 34,000 miles and is still in fair condition.  
—Karl Brown, Tacoma, Wash.

I have a 36x4½ q. d. 'Royal Cord' casing which made a total mileage of 32,386 miles on one of my 20 passenger Winton buses. The car weighs over 9000 pounds fully loaded and makes an average of 30 miles an hour. I have three other 'Royal Cords' each of which has totaled 25,440 miles on the rear wheels of this same car.  
—Summer and Tacoma Stage Co., Inc.  
By C. A. Hansen, Pres.

'Royal Cord' 'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Plain'



## A Tip from Tacoma

Tacoma is the center for many motor bus lines which operate in the mountains of Washington. It is their job to struggle up the rough, tough going of the foothills, then down the steep trails into the valleys—and thus to connect numerous widely separated points the railroads fail to reach.

With the unusual conditions in mind, it is a most significant fact that Tacoma stage drivers are virtually unanimous in their endorsement of United States 'Royal Cords'.

We have no desire to boast of long mileages. Too many conditions influence the service a tire may give. We merely quote these letters to bring home this fact:

'Royal Cords' are built to endure. Their value proves up in extra miles—extra dependability. It manifests itself in the extra service exemplified by 'Royal Cord' success on Tacoma stages.

Surely, tires that will stand up and keep on standing up under such merciless conditions must have the stuff you want in your tires.

For passenger and light delivery cars—'Royal Cord', 'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco' and 'Plain'. Also tires for motor trucks, bicycles and airplanes.

## United States Tires are Good Tires